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VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1876. NO. 66.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

No Change in the Political Situation.

The Count Progressing Very Quietly.

The Bitter Fight Expected in the House.

More Troops Expected This Week.

No More Democratic Warnings Heard.

THE FIGHT ON THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Cox and Randall Already in the Field.

The Pennsylvanian Has the Best Chance.

Life Saving Stations on the Lakes.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1876.

The Fight for the Speakership.

Sunset Cox arrived here to-night, and proposes to make another set for the Speakership. Randall is expected to-morrow. His friends will again press his claims. Should he enter the lists, the probabilities are that he will be successful. About twenty Representatives have arrived in the city.

Life-Saving Stations on the Lakes.

Information received at the Treasury Department states that the life saving stations on the lakes are now fully manned and equipped, ready to render any assistance to vessels.

More Troops.

Four more companies of troops will arrive here this week, which will make twelve companies in all. The Democrats here have subsided very materially in their threats.

The Political Situation Unchanged.

The Government is in receipt of dispatches from the three disputed States to-day, showing a steady progress in the canvass of the votes. It is believed that the legal questions which may enter into the contest will not materially protract the proceedings, and that the Commission is fixed to act fairly and within the spirit and letter of the laws. Secretary Chandler's advices do not change the situation as regards the probability of Hayes' election. All excitement in those quarters has abated, and attention is now turned to the possibility of the count in the House. It is evident that no business can be transacted by Congress must be disposed of before the second Wednesday in February, as the remaining eighteen days of the session will be fully consumed in the count of the electoral vote and discussions incident thereto.

Powers of the Returning Board of South Carolina.

One of the judicial officers of the Government, after a critical examination of the powers of the Returning Board of South Carolina, says that its proceedings were entirely within the provisions of the Constitution and statutes of the State. He says that the only appeal from the Supreme Court of the State to count the votes cast at the late election was an illegal act. It would be for the Supreme Court of the United States to send to the President of the Senate on the second Wednesday of February for the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the purpose of counting it. Under the laws of South Carolina the Supreme Court of the State has only appellate jurisdiction. Had the case come up in a lower court, the two contestants for a place it might go to the Supreme Court on an appeal, but not as an original question. The constitutionality or the legality of the action does not seem to have troubled the court much, and with that fearfulness well known to Democratic justice a decision was to be rendered according to the results. As it is not a State question, but one affecting the right of the United States, should the court persisted in it extraordinary claim, the question could be placed in shape to be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Suggestive.

The Democratic Congressional Committee, alleging an air of loyalty during the past summer, have had an American flag suspended over the street upon which they hold forth. Upon this diminutive specimen of the flag of the Union in large letters were the words, "For President, Samuel J. Tilden, of New York; for Vice President, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. Victory and Reform." The other night the flag, no longer able to carry the mighty weight of fusion appendages, was torn to shreds and shivered to a ruthless gust of wind sweeping up the street. The defunct candidates, victory, reform and all went down into the gutter, leaving a sorry display of tattered bunting about three inches in length gaily flaunting in the air. It was suggestive of the remains of the Democratic party.

The Pittsburgh Fortification Claims—Their Rejection—The Official Report of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury on the Subject.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1876.

The persistent efforts to secure the recognition of the Pittsburgh fortification claims have again come to naught. The following is the full text of the report of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury on the subject, which was received by the Third Auditor to-day, dated July 27, 1876. It says:

In the matter of the claim of Charles H. Armstrong, and one hundred and fifty-eight other citizens of Pittsburgh, Pa., to be reimbursed for expenses incurred and labor furnished in the construction of fortifications around Pittsburgh in 1863, claim No. 37,643, total amount claimed $73,823:

SIR: This claim has been so often considered, and the facts so fully stated in the several reports already made and on the files in the case, that I shall not recapitulate.

This claim was first presented to the War Department in 1866, and the facts were carefully examined and by the Chief of Engineers, who made an able report to the Secretary of War recommending the rejection of the whole of the claims.

The matter was then taken before the Claims Commission, and all the facts were again carefully considered. On the 17th of October, 1870, the board decided the claim "to be utterly unfounded and therefore rejected."

The claimants afterward appealed to Congress for relief. The matter was pending there for some time, was now finally acted on but was withdrawn to be further prosecuted before the War Department and accounting officers. The Judge Advocate General made a careful examination of the legal and other questions involved and recommended that the claims be not allowed. Thus the matter came to the accounting officers.

The Third Auditor in May, 1875, made a favorable report holding that a contract with General Brooke was proven and that though such contract was not approved at the War Department he considered the telegraphic instructions of the Secretary of War to General Brooke on the sudden emergency and pressing exigency of the case warranted the General in contracting with the claimants without the approval of the department. The matter then came to this office and was fully examined, but before final decision was made the claimants requested that the whole might be sent to the Court of Claims for further proceedings therein.

The case accordingly was sent to the War Department with request that the same be referred to that court. The Secretary of War declined to transmit the case to the court at the present stage of proceedings. He, however, authorized a special agent of the Quartermaster Department to re-examine the whole matter.

The agent made very full examination at Pittsburgh and in the War Department, and reported that whether a contract between General Brooke was proved or not, he (General Brooke) was wholly unauthorized and even expressly prohibited to make any such contract, and that payment could not be authorized by the War Department.

The case was accordingly returned to this office for final decision.

I have carefully examined and now re-examined all the papers and proofs in the case, and am clearly of opinion that the claims are not such as can be allowed or paid by the accounting officers.

In the first place, these claims cannot be paid upon the voucher. Each account is stated by the party in the usual way and attested to; each is a certificate of the commanding officer, General Brooke.

This certificate is in I believe the same words in every case: "I hereby certify that I believe the above account is correct and just, that the labor was furnished on an appeal from me to the citizens of Pennsylvania for aid to put the place in a state of defense when it was being invaded and that the labor was necessary for the public service."

This is no voucher in the proper sense of the term; no disbursing officer could pay upon such, nor can the accounting officers approve a claim upon such vouchers alone. I do not lay any stress upon the words "I believe," which are inserted because these accounts are stated by men who are incapable of presenting a false or fraudulent account. The accountsare unquestionably correct. "The labor was furnished on an appeal from me to the citizens to put the place," &c. Here is no reference to or recognition of any contract or agreement understood of any kind whatever. The labor was furnished "on an appeal to the citizens to put the place," &c., to do it themselves. Read in the light of the instructions given to the General and the engineers, which distinctly prohibited the former from incurring any expenses whatever, it seems clear to me that the General intended on the certificate to show that the labor was furnished voluntarily by the citizens and that no legal obligation was incurred by the Government under the "appeal" of the commanding officers.

General Brooke was an old army officer. He would know what a voucher was and what a contract was. If his understanding was that a contract had been entered into by him with the several parties he easily could and certainly would have certified that the labor was furnished under contract made with C. H. Armstrong and the rest on such a basis, or words to that effect. But no reference is made to any contract or agreement whatever. He certified that the labor was furnished on an appeal to the citizens to do the work themselves at their own expense, strictly in accordance with his instructions. The claim cannot therefore be allowed on the vouchers alone as a regular voucher.

In the second place, not only is there no proper voucher given to authorize any payment on these cases, but there is nothing and was nothing on which a proper voucher could have been issued. No rolls of any kind were returned or kept by the officers in charge of the work, the time or rate of pay of the laborers, as they are strictly required to do in such cases. No officer could authorize 159 different persons to keep the rolls of the employees of the Government. Both the engineers in charge of the work report distinctly that they never understood that any of the laborers were in the employment of the United States, but understood and believed that all the work was voluntary on the part of citizens.

The defective voucher is therefore not only wholly unsupported and unexplained by these facts, but they show conclusively that no voucher could have been properly given under the circumstances.

But in the third place, it is alleged by the claimants (and in this allegation the Auditor in his report concurs) that a plain and positive contract was made with them by the general commanding, and under this contract they may be paid by the accounting officers, notwithstanding the informality and insufficiency of the voucher and other requirements.

The contract is alleged to have been made verbly in conversation had between the commanding officer and the citizens at a public meeting called by the officer on the evening of the 14th of June, 1863, at a public house in Pittsburgh. The evidence offered to establish it consists merely of the *ex parte* affidavits of the claimants themselves as to the purpose of the conversation and discussions at the public meeting aforesaid, and these in themselves alone go very far to establish the fact that a plain agreement was then and there made between the parties.

But it is readily understood that the discussions had at an exciting public meeting may be very differently understood by different parties, and especially by parties deeply interested in favor of one view of the matter discussed. And it is certain that there is absolutely nothing on the part of the Government or the officer to say one representing the Government, even tending to show that they understood that any such contract or agreement was made or assented to.

First. When the Pittsburgh committee appealed to the Secretary of War for assistance they set forth and informed that the fortifications of that city constituted no part of the plan or purposes of the War Department; that all the men and money in the control of the department were needed to carry out the purposes of the Government, and that neither men or money could be furnished; that the citizens must do the work entirely themselves and at their own expense and labor, and that the skilled officers would be sent for a short time to instruct and guide them. This was fully understood by both parties and strictly complied with on the part of the War Department. A general officer and the engineers were promptly sent to Pittsburgh.

Second. When these officers were sent they received written instructions which are full and unmistakable. Certified copies are with the papers, and I shall not quote them as parties admit that they prohibited the incurring of any expense whatever. These were even repeated. [These instructions have not been furnished by the War Department when the Third Auditor passed on the case and the Auditor did not know of their existence.]

The last letter of General Halleck to the engineers of June 8, 1863, closes by adding: "It should be distinctly understood that there is no appropriation for fortifying Pittsburgh and no troops which can probably be spared for garrisoning that place. The sole object of your mission * * is to give the citizens of Pittsburgh such assistance and instructions as may be practicable in preparing themselves against a possible rebel raid."

Third. It is perfectly clear and is admitted by the claimants that under these regulations and written instructions the officers were not authorized—were expressly forbidden—to make any contract or agreement which could carry any expense.

But it is alleged that the instructions were afterwards modified by telegraphic dispatches furnished by the War Department.

After careful inquiry I cannot find that such allegation is at all supported by facts. There are three telegraph dispatches, only one of [June 9, 1863] which says nothing on the subject; one of June 10, 1863, from Secretary Stanton to General Brooke, which says "you will receive by mail an appointment of major general. * * Intelligence received this evening of the enemy's designs make it certain that you cannot be too early or too busily at work, as Pittsburgh will certainly be the point aimed at by Stuart's raid, who may be daily expected. You should frankly inform the people of Pittsburgh that they must be at work."

The third and only other telegram is from General Halleck to General Brooke of the 14th of June, 1863, in these words: "Lee's army is in motion toward the Shenandoah Valley. Pittsburgh and Wheeling should be put in defensible condition as rapidly as possible."

If there is anything in these dispatches which shows any change of purpose on the part of the Government or any authority given to General Brooke, or to the other officers in charge at Pittsburgh to violate or vary from their former instructions, I am unable to discover it.

On the 10th of June the General is to "frankly inform the people that *they* must be at work," and on the 14th the work must be done as rapidly as possible.

These directions are strictly in accordance with the Secretary's statement to the commander and strictly in accordance with the plain and full written instructions to the officers. There is not the slightest instructions that any additional power was conferred upon them.

General Brooke could not therefore under his instructions, verbal, written or telegraphic, enter into any contract or agreement, and to exercise unnecessary diligence in ascertaining whether large pecuniary obligations were incurred.

In the fourth place, it is admitted that in certain public exigencies when danger is imminent and communication cannot be had with the department, a commanding officer may contract and pay for labor in a manner contrary to the usual forms and contrary to his instructions. But such were not the circumstances in this case. The danger was impending, was threatening, was appearing, but was never so immediately imminent as to warrant such direct violation of customs on the part of the officers.

Besides communication with the department was opened by mail and by telegraph during the whole time. A message was received from the department the very day on which this contract is alleged to have been made.

Moreover, in all cases of this kind the regulations of the service require that a strong report should be made of all moneys paid "or contracted to be paid" by the subordinate officers to the commanding officers and by him submitted for consideration, with full explanations of every circumstance that may be necessary to the full understanding of the matter.

As soon as the works at Pittsburgh were completed General Brooke made report to the department. The original report is with the papers in the case, dated July 5, 1863. He states his efforts to get up a military force were not successful. He continues: "In answer to my call for labor on defensive works and entrenchments the whole county has responded in the most gratifying manner. Mills, factories and works of various kinds have been closed, and all employees sent to the entrenchments. Stores, both wholesale and retail, were closed and represented in the works. Liquor dealers of various kinds were at work, as were miners and builders, &c., &c.

"The colored population were well represented and did their share. I know of no class of people or business that was unrepresented. I doubt not when the hour of danger comes, the same hands that made the entrenchments will turn out to defend them, until the engineers have time to make a survey that will be forwarded. I can only say that rifle pits have been made by miles and batteries and forts constructed sufficient to mount guns by the hundred. Very respectfully,

"W. T. H. BROOKE,
"Major General."

This report is addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army, dated July 5, 1863.

It is the last report and, so far as I can advised, the only report made by the commanding general in the matter. It is impossible for me to believe that such a report could be made by such an officer naming each class of persons, including the present claimants, who turned out "in answer to the call," when he knew that the labor was furnished under a contract made by himself. He refers to the more minute reports to be made by the engineers. But they have both reported explicitly that all the labor was voluntary.

There is nothing, therefore, in this case in any view I can take of it that would authorize the accounting officers to pay the claim made by the present claimants. Is there anything to distinguish between the obligation of the Government to them and the other citizens who turned out to the works at the call of their country through its officers. There were employed on the works at Pittsburgh citizens to the number of fourteen or fifteen thousand. The number of hands sent by the present claimants was between four and five thousand.

In both cases there may be an obligation which Congress may discharge, but in neither case have the accounting officers any jurisdiction.

The claim is therefore disallowed. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. CARPENTER,
Second Comptroller.

Hon. Horace Austin,
Third Auditor.

This will doubtless put an end to these claims unless Congress should act, which is extremely doubtful. DEB. R. K.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1876.

THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations did not meet to day, on account of the absence of Chairman Randall, who is expected from Louisiana to-morrow. The estimates of all departments are in possession of the committee, except for the Deficiency bill and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The estimates call for, in round numbers, $175,000,000 as against $150,000,000 appropriated at the last session of Congress.

GENERAL BARRY

arrived to-day from Fortress Monroe, and is now in command of the United States soldiers stationed at Washington. There were no arrivals of troops to-day, and General Sherman says none have been ordered to this city except the eight companies or batteries now in barracks at the arsenal and navy yard.

A WASTE OF WIND.

Buncombe Resolutions Adopted by Democrats at Columbus, O., Yesterday.

COLUMBUS, November 22.—The Democratic State Central Committee and a number of representative Democrats from various counties of Ohio met here to-day for consultation. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That patriotism demands of every good citizen a spirit of ready acquiescence in the result of the Presidential election as fairly ascertained, and to deprecate all partisan feelings in the discussion of the facts upon which that result depends.

Resolved, That it is due to the people and it is indespensible to the preservation of free government that the President shall not be chosen by fraud or force; we appeal to the officers charged with the canvassing of the vote and making the returns to allay public apprehension by open, honest and impartial action, thus commending the cordial acquiescence of the American people; but, admonished by the action of the present Returning Board in Louisiana, that such returns may be falsely and fraudulently made, we demand of the Senate and House of Representatives in the event of such misdirection on the part of the ministers permit in their determination.

THE OTHER PASHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 22.—Ahbeim Pasha, Turkish Ambassador at Berlin, not Midhat Pasha, as previously reported, has been appointed the second plenipotentiary to the Conference.

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Marine News.

LONDON, November 22.—Arrived out—the Rhein, from New York, at Southampton, and the Batavia, from Boston, at Queenstown.

SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Trouble.

THE ENGLISH AVER THE CZAR DOTH PROTEST TOO MUCH.

LONDON, November 22.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Standard* and other Conservative journals express complete distrust of the Czar's pacific assurances as expressed to Lord Loftus, British Ambassador to St. Petersburg, in his interview with His Majesty, November 2d.

RUSSIA'S HONOR PLEDGED TO OBTAIN THE AUTONOMY DEMANDED OF THE PORTE.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 22.—The Czar, in receiving various distinguished personages during the last few days, has stated that he would still hope for the maintenance of peace, but considered Russia's honor and his own pledged to obtain the autonomy which he had demanded from the Porte.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION FOR TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 22.—The committee appointed to frame the new Turkish Constitution have concluded their labors, and a draught of a document has been sent to the Grand Vizier. It is stated that the new Constitution will be promulgated and be put in force before the meeting of the conference of the Powers.

A SPECIAL MISSION FROM SERVIA TO THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 22.—Marinovich, Servian Minister of the Interior, has been entrusted by Prince Milan with a special mission to the Czar, and will come here as confidential agent of the Prince. It is expected that Marinovich will succeed in re-establishing cordial relations between Russia and Servia, and will also agree with the Czar about the conditions of Servia's participation in the war, should the conference fail to bring peace.

TORPEDOES AT KERTCH.

KERTCH, November 22.—The torpedoes in the harbor are placed loose near the battery, and a gunboat has been stationed to conduct vessels through Kertch straight. The Riga is partially obstructed, but not entirely by the ice.

LORD SALISBURY'S INTENTIONS.

PARIS, November 23.—It is reported that the Marquis of Salisbury, in conference with Duke Decazes, expressed confidence in the sincerity of the Czar's pacific declarations, and said he was going to Constantinople with no preconceived intention, but with an ardent desire to preserve peace. He was disposed to agree to all propositions tending to ameliorate the condition of the Christians in Turkey.

RESIGNATION OF SERVIAN MINISTRY.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 22.—A dispatch from Semlin announces that the Servian ministers have tendered their resignation. Reason not known. Prince Milan has not yet acted upon them, but the ministers persist in their determination.

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CASUALTIES.

An Accident, or a Murder.

CLEVELAND, November 22.—Jas. Torpy, a Canadian aged twenty-five years, was found to-night terribly mutilated on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway track at Warren, O. It is supposed that Torpy was intoxicated, and killed by a passenger train, but a tramp has been arrested on suspicion.

FIRE RECORD.

MATTOON, ILL., November 22.—A fire here last night nearly destroyed Doie Bros.' large block, together with stores and various establishments. The total loss is about seventy thousand dollars. Insurance nearly two-thirds.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The loss by the burning of W. H. Payne & Co.'s grain storage and flour mill, last night, will reach $25,000.

NEW ORLEANS, November 22.—A fire last night in the hold of the bark Manhegan destroyed 900 bales of cotton on board, loading for Havre. The damage is estimated at $10,000.

DUNDEE, ILLS., November 22.—Taylor, Hunt & Co's. grist mill burned this morning, together with their sash, door and blind factory. Loss $15,000; uninsured.

RICHMOND, VA., November 22.—A fire in Lynchburg yesterday destroyed the tobacco factories of T. H. Allen and George Miles, and besides damaged other property. Loss over $20,000, mostly insured.

Democratic Nomination for United States Senator.

RALEIGH, November 22.—Hon. M. W. Ransom was to-night nominated by the Democratic caucus, by acclamation, for the United States Senatorship.

The State canvassers to-day commenced the count of the vote of the State of New York.

LOUISIANA.

Continuation of the Count—Protests, Contests, Etc.—Fourteen Parishes Yet to be Heard From.

NEW ORLEANS, November 22.—After the meeting of the board at 11:30 A. M., counsel of the Democratic Committee on Returns filed a motion for copies of the protests, contests, &c., centered on the Republican side. The motion was taken under advisement.

A protest against the rules adopted by the board was filed by the Democratic counsel, when the board went into executive session. Governor Wickliffe, elector at large on the Democratic ticket, was excluded from the room, notwithstanding he had the day before received a note from the President of the board inviting his attendance. President Wells said that Governor Wickliffe could only be present in case of a contest. The latter gave notice that he would file a protest. The board went into executive session about noon. The following gentlemen composing the Democratic and Republican visiting committees remained in the room: Democratic committee—Messrs. Palmer, Trumbull, Julian, G. B. Smith and Bigler. Republican committee—Messrs. Sherman, Hale, Stoughton, Garfield and Kelley.

The clerk reported that returns from fourteen parishes had not been received. The following parishes were canvassed today in executive session: St. Mary, Tilden 1,489, Hayes 2,407; St. Helens, Tilden 649, Hayes 525; Tensas, Tilden 464, Hayes 3,207; Terrebonne, Tilden 1,392, Hayes 97; Vermillion, Tilden 862, Hayes 277; Washington, Tilden 514, Hayes 1655; Lafourche, Tilden 1,694, Hayes 1,805.

The vacancy on the board has not been filled, and it is not likely any action will be taken on the subject. The board adjourned till eleven A. M. to-morrow.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Flank Movement by the Returning Board—They Issue Certificates to the Republican Electors, State Officers and Legislature, and Adjourn Sine Die.

COLUMBIA, November 22.—The Supreme Court to-day issued a peremptory mandamus to the Board of State Canvassers to issue certificates to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives appearing on the face of the returns to be elected; the final contests in those houses to be decided by the members themselves. This gives, in the Senate, eighteen Republicans to fifteen Democrats, and in the House sixty-six Republicans and sixty-four Democrats—a Democratic majority on joint ballot of one. The Legislature counts the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor and elects the United States Senator.

The court has decided to consider other contests separately, and will hear the arguments on them.

This gives the Democrats a majority in the House of Representatives to the counting of the electoral vote.

COLUMBIA, November 22.—The Board of State Canvassers yesterday made a report to the Governor of the names of the persons who had received the highest number of votes for the offices for which they were candidates. Appended to the report of the results was a memorandum of the board, stating that in their opinion certain irregularities which affected some of the Republican majorities should be corrected, and also that the vote of Laurens and Edgefield counties, which gave large Democratic majorities, should be excluded, on account of fraud and intimidation. This morning the court made an order commanding the board to issue certificates of election to all persons who were shown by the report of the board to have received the highest number of votes for members of the Legislature, including the counties of Edgefield and Laurens. The court also took up the case of the electors, and issued a rule on the board to show cause why they should not correct the statements of the county canvasser by the precinct returns in their possession. Pending these proceedings of the court, however, the board held a session and issued certificates to all the members of the Legislature except for Laurens and Edgefield counties, thus securing a majority of the Legislature to the Republican side, and the defeat of Hampton and the election of Chamberlain. The board also issued certificates of election to Wade Hayes and Wheeler electors, and to all the Republican State tickets. The board then adjourned sine die. This action of the board has created much excitement, but the citizens are determined to rely upon the courts and exhaust all legal means of redress.

Wade Hampton Issues an Address.

COLUMBIA, November 22.—General Hampton has just issued the following address:

COLUMBIA, November 22, 1876.

To the People of South Carolina:

The Board of Canvassers have by their unprecedented action to-day shown not only their contempt and defiance of the Supreme Court of the State, but their utter disregard of their own official integrity. While the grave questions determining the result in several elections were pending before the Supreme Court, composed of three judges belonging to the Republican party, and direct violation of the orders of this tribunal, the board have issued certificates of election to the Republican Presidential electors and to the Republican State officers, and have refused to give certificates to Democratic members of the Legislature shown by the returns of this same board to have been elected in the counties of Edgefield and Laurens. This high-handed outrage is well calculated to arouse the indignation of our long suffering people, but I assure them that this daring and revolutionary act of the board can have no legal force whatever. I appeal to you, therefore, in the fullest confidence that the appeal will not be unheeded, that you will maintain, even under that provocation, your character as an orderly, law abiding people. During the past exciting canvass you have studiously avoided even the semblance of a purpose to disturb the public peace, or to transgress the law. Your cause, and it is the cause of constitutional government of the country, has been carried to the highest court of the State, and we are willing to stand by its decision, feeling assured that this tribunal will see that the laws shall be enforced and justice secured.

[Signed] WADE HAMPTON.

FLORIDA.

The Legal Questions to be Argued To-day.

TALLAHASSE, November 22.—There is perfect quiet in political circles here. Everything is suspended to await the contest before Judge White to-morrow, when the injunction against the Governor will either be confirmed or withdrawn, and the case of the mandamus against the Canvassing Board compelling them to sign their work will be decided. The Judge arrived to-night, and the argument will open at eleven o'clock to-morrow. The result can hardly be reached in one day. It is impossible to discover what course counsel for the Governor will take, but it is believed he will deny the right of the court to issue an injunction against him. It is said, on the other hand, that accepting the jurisdiction of the court, he will go into an elaborate defense of his right to cast the electoral vote. The city is crowded with strangers. Every train from the North brings new comers. There will doubtless be an appeal from Judge White's decision, no matter what that decision may be.

CONNECTICUT.

Some More of that Sauce for the Gander.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The *Times*' Hartford special says: The point is raised here that if postmasters are ineligible as electors because they hold an office of profit and trust, and that their places cannot be filled, then ex-Governor Ingersoll, one of the Democratic electors of Connecticut, is disqualified by reason of his holding the position of Commissioner of the United States Court.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, November 22.—The official vote of the State, with the exception of Barton and Pratt counties, is now in. Hayes received 77,510, Tilden 37,418; Hayes' majority 40,039. The two counties not received will increase that. Anthony received 9,075 less votes than Hayes, and 8,521 less than the average of the rest of the State ticket. Anthony's majority over Martin is 22,665, and over all 16,241. Phillips' majority in the First Congressional district is 15,138; Ryan's majority, with two counties to hear from, which will increase it 800, is 12,575; Haskill's majority is 5,270 over Goodin, and 5,208 over all.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, November 22.—The official majority for Hayes in this State is 6,141. Owing to a mistake in printing the blank returns, the majority for Downs, one of the Republican electors, is only 1,300.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.—L. S. Metcalf, Republican Congressional candidate in the Third district, this city, has declined the proposition of Mr. Frost to refer the matter of their election back to the people.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, November 22.—The official returns for Minnesota show Hayes' majority to be 24,008. The three Republican Congressmen are elected by the following majorities: Dunnel, 8,945; Strait, 4,730; Stewart, 2,040.

The single and joint indictments against D. W. Munn and D. T. Lonegan for complicity in the whisky frauds were either quashed or *nolle prossed* in the United States District Court at St. Louis yesterday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Official Vote by Counties.

Following is the official vote for President in all the counties of the State:

COUNTIES.	Hayes, R.	Tilden, D.	Cooper, G.	Smith, P.
Adams	2,921	3,439	11	1
Allegheny	28,723	19,348	209	117
Armstrong	4,613	3,321	1	10
Beaver	3,982	2,950	306	57
Bedford	3,310	3,353	...	5
Berks	8,019	15,612	333	2
Blair	4,772	3,933	7	28
Bradford	8,008	4,989	59	40
Bucks	7,723	8,023	2	11
Butler	3,043	4,422	11	57
Cambria	2,989	4,257	92	13
Cameron	572	543	5	5
Carbon	2,758	3,109	90	6
Centre	3,266	4,025	17	8
Chester	9,715	6,921	10	14
Clarion	3,069	4,467	3	14
Clearfield	2,218	4,220	24	2
Clinton	1,809	2,974	69	...
Columbia	2,069	4,394	34	5
Crawford	7,345	6,527	152	2
Cumberland	4,151	5,062	46	5
Dauphin	7,466	8,474

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1876.

THE Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury, who has been examining the electoral tickets of the Southern States, finds that at least six of them elected on the Democrat ticket have not had their political disabilities removed. This will be an interesting question for the *Post* to discuss.

THE stream of specie across the Atlantic lately seem to be nearly all one way. It is the reflux tide to our shores. Every few days there are large shipments from England to this country. When HAYES is declared elected, and the eddying currents of business resume their normal flow, we shall soon see a further decline in the price of gold.

CITIZENS of the United States have at length been accorded the privilege of registering trade marks in England upon the same terms as British subjects. In view of this action our Patent Office will hereafter register trade marks for British subjects upon the same terms and under the same regulations as those now prescribed by it, in accordance with the act of Congress for citizens of this country.

OUR Democratic contemporary is fears fully exercised over the arrival of a few hundred troops in Washington as witness the following:

> For what purpose is the army being concentrated there? we may inquire. We have no doubt as to its object. It is to overawe Congress which meets two weeks hence.

This is a mistake. The true secret of their gathering lies in the fierce pronunciamentoes which have of late from day to day appeared in the editorial columns of the *Post*.

A WASHINGTON correspondent, writing of the Presidential uncertainty, and of the painful anxiety of the employees in the various Government departments concerning the future, says:

> The maimed soldiers of the Union, who constitute a large percentage of the office-holders here, are like an inspiration to the rest. I meet them in the stately halls and corridors of the departments, their eyes flashing, their empty sleeves swinging, their crutches pattering decisively along the tasselated floors. They are incredulous that God will let the good cause go under.

A MAN named Thrasher thrashed W. Watkin Hicks in Florida the other day. In view of this fact it hardly seems possible that a man as thoroughly posted in politics as William Shakespeare could have originated the query, as to what is in a name. *Whats in a Constitution?*

And thereby hangs a tale. Hon. W. W. Hicks is a prominent leader of the Republican party in Florida, and a member of Governor STEARNS' administration. The assault in question was made solely on account of his opinions and labors during the campaign. The lives of other prominent Republicans have also been threatened.

THE returns of the British Board of Trade for October, just issued, bring up the total value of imports for the first ten months of the year to £311,900,000, while the exports during the same time have been only £168,800,000. The imports have gone on steadily, though slowly increasing, while the exports for the last four years have steadily declined. In the first ten months of 1873 the exports were valued at £216,000,000, and the imports at £307,000,000. The adverse balance was only £91,000,000 for that period. But this year the balance exceeds £143,000,000, and by the end of 1876 will not be far from £175,000,000. British trade is still in a bad way, nor does the export trade of that country seem at all likely to improve.

THE Commissioners appointed by Congress to consider the subject of the reform and reorganization of the army, are holding daily sessions in Washington. To provide for the speedy and most practical enlargement of the army in time of special necessity, the following plan, which is now under discussion, will probably be adopted: Under the present arrangements fifty men form a company. This makes too many officers, and entails unnecessary expense. The proposition is to make seventy-five men the medium quota for each company, to be kept at this standard in time of peace, but in time of war the maximum for each company is to be two hundred and fifty men. The advantage of this plan is that it would place raw recruits with veterans, and under experienced officers, so that they would be very rapidly taught the duties of soldiers; whereas, if new regiments were raised and newly officered, a long time would be required to make them of any practicable availability. One of the great mistakes made in our late war was that instead of recruiting to fill up veteran regiments thinned by losses upon the field, new regiments were being constantly organized to send to the front. As a consequence, there was always too great a proportion of officers to private soldiers, and a much greater expenditure of money than was necessary. With our present army of 25,000 men this plan will enable the Government at any time to increase the army to 100,000 men of practical veterans, without increasing the officers required.

THE decorous and impartial course of those representative Northern Republicans who went to New Orleans to watch the Democratic carpet-baggers in their attempted violation of State rights and of "the forms of law" as well, excites the undisguised wonder of the White Leaguers of Louisiana. A late number of the *Picayune* thus gives the effect upon the street of the determination of these Northern Republicans not to interfere with matters which did not belong to them:

> The gossipers were surprised and shocked at the conclusion arrived at, and saw in it conclusive evidence that the Republican visitors here are not disposed to support *upon reason of giving confidence to the Returning Board.*

In other words, the President had asked their presence in New Orleans for the same reason that he ordered SHERIDAN and the army there; not to interfere with the Returning Board, much less to usurp its duties and override the laws of the State, but to infuse into the lawful officers confidence that they would be protected in the performance of their duty. "The gossipers," having never paid any attention to the "forms of law," do not understand what the Republican visitors mean by saying they "cannot supersede or modify any law of that State, nor have we any right to control or influence any of its officers, as to the manner in which they shall perform ministerial or judicial duties imposed upon them by its laws." Such sentiments are Greek to men who are in the habit of introducing rifles and shot-guns whenever a convincing argument is required to influence voters, law officers, and especially officers of election.

EUGENE SCHUYLER'S new work, descriptive of his recent journey through Central Asia, possesses especial interest at the present juncture, in view of the great historical and political questions which connect themselves immediately with the subject. After a serious consideration of the Russian administration in that newly annexed region, and to her relations with the separate countries of Khokand, Bukhara, Afghanistan, Kashgar, Kuldja and Tarbagatai, the author arrives at the conclusion that the political relations of the various countries of Central Asia are the natural consequences of many simple and unforeseen circumstances, and of accidents which possibly may not have been sufficiently guarded against; and that it is unnecessary to assume the theory of a settled plan of conquest. Central Asia has no stores of wealth and no economical resources; it can never repay Russia for what it has cost. Had Russia known fifteen years ago as much as she does now about Central Asia, there can hardly be a doubt that she would have made no movement in that direction. But now it is practically impossible for her to withdraw from her position in that country. On the whole, in spite of its many faults, the Russian administration is beneficial to the natives, and its withdrawal would leave them to anarchy. Russia must, apparently, still go on, till she has under her rule all the Mohammedan peoples of the Turkish race. Her neighbor on the east will then be China, with whom she is not disposed to dispute; her southern boundary will be the Oxus, separating her from Afghanistan; her western, Persia. The future of Central Asia seems doubtful. Mr. SCHUYLER thinks that one issue seems possible, the introduction of Chinese industry, which, he holds, would largely increase the productiveness and prosperity of Khokand, Bukhara and Russian Turkistan.

THE favorite plan of the Democratic leaders, for defeating or preventing the inauguration of HAYES, in case the votes of Louisiana and Florida are cast for him, is, that the House of Representatives shall withdraw as soon as the vote of Florida is reached and the Senate makes an attempt to count it. They will hold the Florida return illegal; take the position that neither candidate has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, and proceed to elect a President, as provided by the Constitution. This scheme may serve to inspire despondent Democrats with the hope that TILDEN may yet be made President; but, at the risk of dispelling such a pleasant delusion, let us examine the subject a little further. The Senate and House, let us suppose, have met in joint session. The President of the Senate is there, with the returns, and, as directed by the Constitution, he proceeds to open them, that they may be counted. The certificates from Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut and Delaware are opened in regular order, and the votes in each tabulated by the tellers. Then comes the certificate from Florida, to which the Democrats object. The President of the Senate insists on having the vote counted in with the others, but the Democrats withdraw in a body and the House is left without a quorum. When the Democratic majority has assembled to proceed with the election of TILDEN, how are they to take the first step? The Constitution specially declares that "the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed." In the first place, there is but one way of legally ascertaining whether the electors have made choice of a President or not, and that is by opening *all* the certificates and counting up the votes. Secondly, the certificates must *all* be opened "in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives." It is plain, therefore, that it is as much the duty of the House to remain until the last certificate is opened, and the whole vote counted, as it is the duty of the President of the Senate to open the certificates and announce their contents. The House cannot, by any possibility, know whether HAYES or TILDEN has a majority, until the last State is called. When Florida is reached only thirty-four of the three hundred and sixty-nine votes will have been recorded, and it is simply absurd for Democrats to claim that they would have even the color of law for withdrawing at such a juncture. To do so would be to violate several of the plainest directions of the fundamental law—those which require all the certificates to be opened, the vote to be counted, the House to remain present during the count, and the fact to be announced whether either candidate has a majority or not. For the House to withdraw, pending the count, would be clearly illegal; and to attempt to elect a President, after so withdrawing, would be utterly void as well as revolutionary. Even if the House should withdraw in this disorderly way, the Senate would go on, complete the count and announce the result. If HAYES should have the votes, that fact would be formally announced, and, in the language of the Constitution, he would "be the President." Such a plan as that contemplated would not work at all, and if TILDEN is to be made President it must be shown that he has received a legal majority of the votes cast, or that HAYES has failed to obtain such majority.

THE votes for President and Vice President are to be opened on the second Wednesday in February, as required by law. If it is understood, in advance, that HAYES has received a majority, and the Democrats should conclude that it would not be safe for them to attempt to throw out the vote of any State (as we have elsewhere shown that it would not), another plan is freely talked of for defeating the inauguration of HAYES. It is claimed to be within the power of the House to delay the count, by captious objections and discussion of technical points, until the close of the session—a period of seventeen days. In this way, it is contended, both the legal announcement of the election, and the inauguration of HAYES would be prevented; and, what is more important still to the Democratic schemers, they imagine that they could thus effectually get rid of President GRANT, whose term expires on the fourth of March. The point raised is, that under such condition of things, there would be no such vacancy as would enable the acting Vice President to act as President. But aside from the fact that the President has power to call a session of both the Senate and House, on the fourth of March next; and that the next House, if not Republican, will be so evenly balanced as to make it difficult for the Democrats to do much mischief, the President still would have it in his power to defeat the consummation of this attempt to produce a state of anarchy at Washington. GRANT can resign on the third of March, and the presiding officer of the Senate would then become President and continue to act until a successor was legally chosen. It is expressly provided in the Revised Statutes, section 146, that "in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice President, the President of the Senate, or, if there be none, then the Speaker of the House for the time being, shall act as President till the disability is removed or a President elected." The gravity of the situation will render it certain that the Senate will choose the right man for President *pro tem.*, and that the Government will be legally started in Republican hands. Mr. FERRY will no doubt be continued until after the day fixed for counting the returns. But it will be necessary, in order to checkmate the plotters against peace and order, and to prevent any *interim* in the office, to choose a President *pro tem.*, whose term does not expire on the fourth of March next. President GRANT, should the exigency seem to require it, would not hesitate to call both Houses to meet at noon on the fourth of March, so that the presiding officer of the Senate could, in the same person and in the same moment of time, declare the old session adjourned and call the new one to order. Every attempt of the Democrats to seize the Government illegally, or to throw the country into needless turmoil and confusion will be prevented if possible.

WE glean the following interesting statistics from advance sheets of the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876. For the first time in the history of the registered letter system the office presents a detailed statement of its operations. Four million seven thousand eight hundred and seventeen letters were registered during the year, and the fees received thereon amounted to $335,416 60. An analysis of this gratifying aggregate shows that of the letters registered, upon which fees were paid, 3,198,981 were domestic; 155,235 were sent to foreign countries; 653,651 were transmitted through the mails without payment of the registry fee. All the packages of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards sent by the department to postmasters are included in the free list. Pennsylvania stands next to New York in the number of letters registered during the year, the total being 274,940. The aggregate number of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards issued during the year was 1,049,797,507, valued at $26,953,421 72, an increase over the previous year of $1,572,460 48, or 16.47 per cent. The loss of property in transit was very small, it being only seven packages, valued at $147 45 out of 331,783 packages, valued at $26,953,421 72, which furnishes an illustration of the efficiency of the registered service. The amount collected from newspapers on papers sent to regular subscribers was $1,014,154 27, an increase of $41,267 29, or 4.24 per cent. It is estimated that the Government loses nearly $2,000,000 a year by frauds, which consist mostly in the washing of stamps, and, reviewing all the experiments made to secure an indelible ink for canceling stamps, the preventive to fraud is held to be in the exclusive use of stamped envelopes. The issues of stamps are almost the only revenue of the Post-office Department, and represented last year nearly $27,000,000, the cost for their printing and preparation being less than $1,000,000. The number of letters received at the Dead Letter Office during the year was 3,584,744, containing money and valuables to the amount of $1,989,604 04. The number of applications made for missing letters during the year was 8,405, and in 2,975 of these cases the search was successful. The amount of money taken from letters which could not be restored to the owners was $6,052 28, which reverts to the United States Treasury. The amount realized from the auction sale of property found in dead letters was $2,853 17. In regard to the reductions in the force by the last appropriation bill, the report says the work of the department since the reduction has been carried on only through the most extraordinary efforts, and by working out of the regular business hours. It is held to be mistaken economy to withhold any of the necessary force for the working of the department, and that to retain its efficiency the number of employees should be restored to the original number.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is said that the New York *World* has been sold to a Mr. Wesley.

The Erie Canal Commissioners have determined to close the canals on December 1st.

Cumberland and Adair counties, Kentucky, have the oil fever bad. Large amounts of land are being leased.

The British residents of Virginia are to hold an "International Exhibition" at Petersburg, in that State, next May.

The dressmaking modes of to-day closely resemble the fashions that prevailed in Egypt when the pyramids were built.

The home insurance companies are threatened with the secession of the English companies from the national board.

The will of a Kentucky father is contested by his daughter because he disinherited her for eloping as long ago as 1844.

Elisha Morse, of Methuen, Mass., leaves property worth $4,000,000, and there are no known heirs. We should like a morsel.

The amount of money locked up because of pool selling in New York city is so large as to have a very injurious effect upon business.

"A Bible, which formerly belonged to George Washington and presented to him by *the author*," is advertised by a Western book store.

A hint for home consumption. A school for teaching art, as applied to cabinet making and furniture in general, has just been opened in Paris.

An earnest effort is about to be made to keep open the St. Lawrence below Quebec, so as to maintain the commerce of that port through the winter.

A statue is to be erected in Philadelphia by a Jewish society called "Sons of the Covenant," to commemorate the freedom enjoyed by the Jews in America.

The articles displayed in the Government building on the Centennial grounds are to be allowed to remain until further orders are given for their removal.

Among the petitions to be presented to the next Massachusetts Legislature is one for the incorporation of the Darien Ship Canal Company, with a capital of $10,000,000.

In Trenton, N. J., is a stallion named Wild American, sixteen hands high, whose mane touches the ground when the animal is holding its head in the natural position.

Real and personal property in the State of Massachusetts for the year 1876, shows a net shrinkage of $72,899,190 since last year, the loss in Boston alone being $44,965,685.

Business throughout the South is at a stand-still on account of the unsettled state of politics. Many large orders are held back, and merchants are afraid to increase their stocks.

The annual report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1875 is nearly ready. It consists of 1,189 pages, and is fully indexed. Copies for the press will be issued in a few days.

There is a prospect of considerable shipbuilding in New England, this winter, and the keels for two more large iron steamships are to be laid in a few days at Roach's shipyard at Chester, in this State.

The Centennial Exposition has been the cause of the expenditure in Eastern States, during the late summer, of at least thirty million of dollars which would otherwise have been expended in the West.

For their natural lives. That is the way to send up such wretches as those Youngs or brothers, and that is the way they have been sent up by the Minnesota authorities. Good for justice in Minnesota, say we all.

Recent discoveries indicate that water communication may be established between Lake Albert Nyanza and Khartoum. This would open the interior of Africa to trade to an extent no one has deemed possible.

Considerable coal oil from the Canadian wells is being shipped to Europe from Portland, the trade, just now, averaging from 1,500 to 5,000 barrels a week. An increased amount of grain in bulk is also being shipped.

"An orange sucked before breakfast will cure the strongest appetite for whisky," insists a medical journal. This fully proves that Florida, a place where this fruit is much raised and eaten, could not have gone Democratic.

So we go. The King and Queen's College of Physicians of Dublin has at last determined to admit a woman to the privilege of its license, and the medical profession in the United Kingdom are greatly startled by this sensible innovation.

The flower trade of New York city has grown amazingly during the last few years. A prominent florist states that in the past twenty years he has cut 1,800,000 violets, 1,760,000 tea roses, 1,450,000 tuberoses, and has made 912,000 button hole boquets.

Everything indicates a centennial Thanksgiving of it. Poultry is prime now, the proclamations are all issued, the chicken thieves are more than commonly active, and country dances and amateur dramatics are being everywhere advertised.

There are already fourteen hundred applications for space in the Permanent Exhibition Building, which goes to show that it is popular with our tradesmen and manufacturers, and the foreigners who had their products on display at the Centennial.

It is discovered that the law of New York allows Presidential electors "the pay and mileage allowed at the time to members of the Legislature." When this law was passed legislators received $3 a day; now they receive $1,500 a year, so that the electors can demand this amount if they please.

A pastoral letter was read in the various Roman Catholic churches of Lower Canada, last Sunday, from Pope Pius IX., warning all members of the flock against Catholic liberalism, denouncing it as an error liable to sap the foundations of the Romish religion and destroy the Romish Church.

The President has directed that the Government building and contents at the International Exhibition remain in *statu quo* for the present, and that all packing and work of breaking up the collection be stopped, except only of such articles as are immediately needed in the departments, or are liable to damage by exposure at the building. The project is to move the building and contents to Washington or erect a suitable building for the reception of the contents, if Congress will appropriate the necessary money.

The important announcement is made that "Beecher and Tilton rode from Boston to Maine in the same palace car last week."

PERSONAL.

A negro has been admitted to the Crozier Baptist Seminary, Alabama, and five white students have in consequence resigned.

Captain Bedford Pim, M. P., told his constituents of England the other day that one sailor only in each of England's 25,000 vessels was an Englishman, and that the foreign crews in the next war would navigate the ships to their own ports.

Texas Jack is piloting Sir John Reed and his party to Rollins' Spring, in Wyoming. They will stay there about two months, and will then go south through Colorado to Texas, remaining there until the spring campaign opens, when Texas Jack will join Terry's command, concluding with an expedition with Captain Bailey of the English army to the unexplored regions of the Big Horn, spending five months in that country.

The fall of Juggernaut is being widely prophesied among the Hindoos. The falling of a stone last year from the tower of the temple of Pooree produced a powerful sensation. The impression is widely spread that it betokened the end of Juggernaut, his temple and worship. Those who have examined the temple say that it must soon fall, the walls being already interlaced with the fibers and branches of the trees which, in course of time, must cause the whole structure to collapse.

The American-African traveler, Stanley, has been found worthy of a public rebuke by the British Foreign Secretary. Lord Derby has virtually denounced his conduct in making war upon the wretched African tribes that come in his way, but intimates that he is powerless in the matter as Stanley is not a British subject. He is especially indignant that Stanley has had the audacity to hoist the British flag, and has given instructions to the British consuls in Africa to inform him that he must do so no more. And finally, like a whipped schoolboy, threatening to tell his antagonist's ma, he turns poor Stanley over to the American Minister for further punishment. Poor Lord Derby. He could neither feel nor express a particle of sympathy for the Bulgarians, when all England was afire in consequence of those atrocities, but he can put the officials of two nations at work against an American explorer, who finds it necessary to chastise the savages who impede his way.

DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC.

The *Atlantic* for December is especially rich in poetry. James Russell Lowell has "An Ode for the Fourth of July, 1876," which covers seven pages. It is after the author's best style, which is a high recommendation. Its title indicates the line of thought pursued, and although the subject is somewhat old, after all that has been written upon it, the subject-matter is not trite. T. B. Aldrich contributes a group of poems characteristic of the author, and Maurice Thompson rather surpasses himself in the lines which he contributes. A valuable paper on "Municipal Indebtedness" is contributed by Charles Hale, "Some Crumbs of Travel," by J. W. DeForest, a sketch of "A Colonial Governor," by H. H., and a graphic description of "Sir William Phip's Attack on Quebec," by Francis Parkman, in his peculiarly charming style. Further installments of Mrs. Kemble's "Old Woman's Gossip," "The American" and "Characteristics of the International Pair" are given. The two former are to run over into the next year.

BALLOU'S.

This, while one of the cheapest, is also one of the most interesting of American magazines. Its table of contents for December is rich and varied, embracing sketches of travel, good stories, a housekeeper's department and a corner devoted to matter suitable for the on-coming generation. It costs but $1 50 per year. Thomes & Talbot, Boston, publishers.

THE GALAXY.

The *Galaxy* for December contains more than the usual variety of entertaining and suggestive matter. Mr. George Lowell Austin reviews the ancient story of Aspasia, and endeavors to vindicate the fair helpmeet of Pericles from the imputations she has rested under for more than two thousand years.

Rev. Dr. Herrick, of Constantinople, contributes a sketch upon the geographical, political and commercial aspect of the Turkish capital, predicting for it a wonderful future, which promises to be realized as it is relieved from Turkish rule. This article will be read with special interest in view of the present Turco-Russian complications.

Mr. G. C. Mason gives some account of a rare collection of paintings by the old masters, which was brought from Paris to America during the French revolution and was afterward divided up and sold for a trifle, and is now scattered in different parts of the country, one of them being, we believe, in the Boston Athenæum.

Dr. T. M. Coan has something to say about the people and pictures seen in the art department of the Centennial, from which he concludes that American culture is in highest esteem among the nations who know least of Americans.

General Winfield S. Hancock contributes an article upon the battle of Gettysburg, in answer to one by General Howard which appear in the *Atlantic Monthly*. The article bears an appropriate motto, "The war's over, but the fighting's just begun."

Dr. Guernsey has a biographical sketch of Macaulay, based upon the new work of Trevelyan; an unknown writer discourses upon mutual criticism; there are charming short stories by Amalie La Forge, John Dangerfield, Francis Asheton and an Oriental legend, by Mrs. Fannie R. Feudge. William Winter contributes a fine poem, and at the close twenty pages are devoted to the well edited and entertaining departments of current gossip, science and book review.

OHIO NEWS.

Beecher is engaged to lecture in Xenia some time during the season.

A steer jumped off the Cincinnati suspension bridge, and killed a man below.

The Stark and Columbiana County Childrens' Home is about ready for occupancy.

William Garner, Sr., eighty years old, a citizen of Bucyrus, died very suddenly last week.

E. Baker, a counterfeiter under arrest, jumped from a train and escaped, at Ada, Monday.

Martin Barlem and James Dun got fifteen days in jail at Chillicothe for practicing three card monte.

Centennial Hall "an educational structure," has recently been erected near Congress, Wayne county.

Five fellows who went out to "bell" a newly married couple, were arrested and bound over to court, in Huron county.

A crowd of small boys ran away from home in Clyde, and camped out in backwoods style, from reading dime novels.

James K. Pearce, the oldest inhabitant of Berne township, Fairfield county, died on the 14th inst., in his eighty-sixth year.

In Howland, Trumbull county, Wm. King husked eighty-four bushels of corn, and tied and set up the fodder of the same, in ten hours.

Tiffin's total school enumeration this year is 2,793 to 2,662 in 1875 and 2,584 in 1874. There are 1,012 families having children of school age.

The Coshocton *Democrat* tells of a pumpkin vine grown in that county that produced fifty-five ripe pumpkins and fifteen that did not ripen. It was forty-five feet long.

At Troy the jury in the Davis murder case, on Saturday, rendered their verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, after having been locked up fifty-four hours, and in session eleven days.

Rush R. Sloan returned to Sandusky on Saturday, entered a plea of not guilty to the indictment for forgery, and was admitted to bail in $2,000. He held a reception at the West House for two hours.

Dr. Manhardt, of Gallon, was shot in the heart Saturday night upon entering his bed room, by some person who escaped. The special which conveys this information gives no intimation of the effect of the shot.

The State Horticultural Society will hold its annual meeting at Circleville, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of December. President Orton, of the Ohio Agricultural College, will deliver an address and other horticulturists of note are expected.

A rebel flag was displayed in Akron on Thursday at a place notorious as the "Shaffer ranche." It was brought from the South by one of the inmates of the house. The objectionable banner was promptly removed upon the demand of an indignant citizen.

Newman and Dunbar, two colored men of Greensburg, while driving home from Urbana late Saturday night, intoxicated, drove into a gravel hole five miles east, upsetting the buggy and throwing the men under it. When found by passing travelers Newman was dead. His neck was broken. Dunbar was slightly injured.

The State Mine Inspector has in his office a sigillaria tree, taken from a coal mine in Stark county. It measures three feet six inches across the base, and is four feet seven inches in length, and is regarded as a very fine specimen. The bark was still on the tree, but fell off when taking it out. It resembles a blush stone in color, and is fully as hard.

The Oberlin *News*, of a recent date, says: George P. Wyett, so well known to the citizens and students of Oberlin during the past thirty-five years, has at last gone to rest, at the age of eighty-six years and five months. At the time of his death he was the oldest man in the place, and yet, until near the end of his days, he sat at his desk in the college office, performing his duty as bookkeeper with the same exactness and thoroughness as in his earlier years—an intelligent and genial Christian gentleman, with a cheerful smile and helpful word for every one that approached him.

CENTENNIAL ADMISSIONS.

The Complete Record of Paid and Free Admissions During the Six Months of the Exhibition.

The Department of Admissions to the Centennial Exhibition has just finished the count of the visitors to the grounds on Friday last—closing day—and thus complete the official record of admissions during the six months extending from May 10 to November 10. The daily admissions during November, up to and including the last day, were as follows:

	Paid.	Free.	Total.	Receipts.
November 1..	107,715	12,263	120,478	$53,573 25
November 2..	113,386	12,724	126,022	57,373 50
November 3..	83,894	12,297	96,191	41,394 25
November 4..	84,139	12,917	97,047	41,312 00
November 6..	77,939	12,881	90,817	38,642 00
November 7..	76,104	11,806	87,910	37,628 00
November 8..	90,588	12,539	103,127	44,837 25
November 9..	176,924	16,154	193,078	86,772 75
November 10..	106,467	15,354	121,721	52,067 00
Total.....	918,956	119,435	1,038,391	$453,700 00

The record for the six months is as follows:

Month.	Days.	Paid.	Total.	Receipts.
May.....	19	378,980	613,495	$ 189,490 35
June.....	26	685,609	992,177	347,833 40
July.....	26	656,518	990,447	318,199 25
August.....	27	908,684	1,175,314	415,659 25
September.	26	2,130,991	2,439,689	926,056 00
October	29	2,234,330	2,663,879	1,160,811 50
November.	9	918,956	1,038,391	453,700 00
Total.....	159	8,004,325	9,789,392	$ 3,813,749 75

A recapitulation of the above shows the following:

Number of days open.....	159
Paid admissions.....	8,004,325
Free admissions.....	1,785,067
Total admissions.....	9,789,392
Grand total of receipts.....	$3,813,749 75
Average daily cash admissions.....	50,341
Average daily total admissions.....	61,568
Average daily receipts.....	$23,953 85

Mr. Arthur A. Hobart has been appointed Assistant General Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road. He has for several years been connected with the Chicago and Northwestern, and was lately Superintendent of the Wisconsin division of that road.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* of any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they possess *valuable suggestions* as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and furnish full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commission being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, the aid of in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Continental Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAM STEVENSON.....Secreta y

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1869.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Bunnett.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN WISEMAN.....GEO. L. McGILL.

WISEMAN & McGILL,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MOLASSES, SYRUPS and HONEY,

NO. 111 SOUTH WATER STREET,

(BELOW CHESTNUT,)

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of

MASON & CO.,

at Exposition Grounds, or

1202 CHESTNUT STREET.

STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

WILLIAM HEATON,

(Late John Thornley's,)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,

India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods

503 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

R. H. PALMER & CO.

"LIMITED,"

SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER.

WILL CONTINUE THE

Hat, Cap and Fur Business

AT

No. 151 Wood Street,

AND THE

STRAW, MILLINERY,

AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS

AT

No. 105 Market Street.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

"WHAT WILL

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

CURE?" asks the sufferer from a multitude of diseases. We answer: It will remove from the system the active cause of most of the diseases that flesh is heir to. It won't mend a broken limb, nor close a bullet hole; but it may be profitably used in stomachic diseases. It will do no one any harm, and may do much good. Try it, and see if it won't suit your case.

TuThs SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1821.

R. M. Leonard,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

173 Penn Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER

Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANT $15. Send 25 cents for sample and circulars. Six 19x24 and 11x14. Address

STEOBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers, 145 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

DRY GOODS!

Wednesday, November 22, 1876.

William Semple,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

New Dress Goods, Etc,

Suitable for the Season.

At 10 and 12 1-2c,

Striped and Plaid Dress Goods.
At 15 and 18½c, new and seasonable Dress Goods.
At 20c, new all-wool Striped and Plaid Oversuiting.
At 18¾c, special bargain in Mohair Alpacas.

At 12 1-2, 15 and 18 3-4c,

Best makes and styles Tycoon Repps.
At 20c, new Sicilian and Basket Cloth Goods
At 22½ and 25c, beautiful styles new Brocades.
At 28 and 33c, new line choice Brocades.

At 20 and 22 Cents,

Special bargain in Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
At 33 and 37½c, choice shades in Sicilian goods.
At 33c upward, elegant line choice Brocades.
At 37½c, superior value in choice Dress Goods.

At 50c to $1 50,

Latest shades in fine Dress Goods, while we are exhibiting a very fine assortment of

Low and and Medium Priced,

suitable for street and house wear.
At 25, 31 and 33c, good Colored Cashmeres.
At 25, 31 and 33c, good Black Cashmeres.
At 37½c 40 and 50c, extra good Black and Colored Cashmeres.

At 62 1-2, 70, 75, 80, 85c, 90c,

Very superior Black and Colored Cashmeres, beautiful line of shades and extra value.

At 85c to $3 50,

Special good bargains in Black Silks.

At $1 to $2 50,

Beautiful line of Colored Dress Silks.

☞ Special attention is invited to our present very attractive stock of Dress Goods, which, for variety and value, cannot be surpassed.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS!

AT

LOW PRICES!

James Caldwell & Co.,

No. 115 and 117

FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY.

MONDAY, NOV. 20TH.

CHOICE NEW DRESS GOODS!

From 20 cts. a Yard Upward,

including some at less than half the price same goods sold at last season.

Unusual Good Bargains

IN FINE

Cashmeres & Merinoes

FINEST QUALITIES OF

NEW DRESS GOODS!

Offered at the Lowest Prices.

LATEST DESIGNS AND NOVELTIES IN

Matalasse, Beaver and Basket Cloth Cloaks!

New Matalasse Beaver and Basket Cloth Cloakings!

New Choice Stock of Fine Furs!

Seal Sacques!

Ladies' Fur Hats!

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Country and Eastern Blankets.
Best Barred Flannels.
Fine White and Colored Flannels.
Cassimeres, Cloths, &c.
Waterproof Cloths, all colors.

Housekeeping Dry Goods!

Of Every Description

At Prices Satisfactory to Buyers.

HOTELS.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.

In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. Its Love Seat is pleasantly situated near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Post Office and Interior Departments.

☞—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel.

JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL.)

No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.

TERMS $2 PER DAY.

HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

"STAR" BRAND!

Live Goose Feathers!

(TRADE MARK PATENTED.)

I take this opportunity of bringing to your favorable notice my "STAR" brand of No. 1 FEATHERS.

After handling feathers for some time with conscientious care, and obtaining some reputation for the quality of my goods, I found, to protect myself from the imitations of less scrupulous dealers, that it was necessary to adopt some brand to distinguish them from all others packed in this city. I took for this brand a STAR and have branded tion the sacks containing my goods for some years past.

The consuming public, who are the best judges of true merit and of their own wants, have passed the verdict that the Star Brand Feathers are the best in the market. In this vicinity the wholesale and retail dealers have been compelled to procure them for their customers.

Wherever introduced, my brand, from the quality of the goods and convenience and neatness of packages, has secured a permanent and growing trade. The feathers are purchased with great care, a special effort being made to procure ripe live goose feathers. In sorting the feathers the coarse ones are carefully culled out, as well as all others that may be objectionable. They are then packed in new muslin sacks holding from one pound up to fifty.

The experience of myself and predecessors—extending over a period of forty years—enables me to meet the wants of the trade in a most satisfactory manner.

Having constantly on hand a large stock of Feathers, I am prepared to fill orders promptly.

Respectfully Yours,

F. G. CRAIGHEAD.

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.

$3,250.40

Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for

$700.

And a THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from Advertisers of responsibility.

A Printed List

Giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,

41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

HANDASYDE'S COMPOSITION,

For the Removal and Prevention of Incrustation in Steam Boilers.

Used by the principal Railroads, Coal Mines and General Manufacturers in Great Britain and Ireland. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Best and Cheapest in the market. Send for Circulars and Testimonials.

J. J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Fourth avenue and Smithfield street

DRY GOODS!

November 22, 1876.

William Semple,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

New Sacques, Suits, Etc

Suitable for the Season.

New Cloaking Cloths,

In all the different variety of styles at the lowest prices.

A very large and select line of

FURS! FURS! FURS!

For Ladies, Misses and Children, in every variety, including a very choice line of

Real Sealskin

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, November 23, 1876.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 22, 1876.

The remarks of Mr. John E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan National Bank of New York, at the Bankers' Convention at Philadelphia on October 4th, on the subject of savings banks, have been recently published. Mr. Williams is the oldest bank president in New York, and, what is sufficiently rare among hard working, practical bankers, a man who can think without looking merely at the past, and see beyond the horizon of his own bank circle. In this speech he tells us that ten or eleven years ago the savings banks of New York had in deposits about a hundred millions of dollars, and now they amount to $304,000,000.

In order to protect the depositors, who really own all these savings deposits, he tells us that the savings banks should keep at least one-quarter or one-third of their deposits in United States bonds, and these bonds should be made convertible into United States coin notes—and they redeemable in specie—and you would never get a panic among depositors, for the simple reason that the banks would always have so large a proportion of ready means to meet calls from depositors that it would be impossible in the nature of things to get up a fright and run upon the banks. He says:

Our Government to-day, in my judgment, ought to be made to feel a State responsibility, and a national obligation, to secure the permanent welfare of savings banks, for in that direction lies the chief danger from any banks. "Every once in a while small savings banks are failing, costing distrust upon many others, and bringing loss to the depositors. Now, if a State like New York should set the example and pass a law which will require all the savings banks to hold a certain amount of United States bonds, which bonds shall be convertible into coin notes of the United States (and the bonds would afford no relief without the *convertible* element), you soon would have every other State in the Union forced to do it. But what would be better still, if practicable, let Congress pass such a general law for the protection of savings banks throughout the land.

—The essay on the silver question that was read by M. Cernuschi at the recent meeting at Liverpool of the Social Science Association is reprinted in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of November 18 h. M. Cernuschi is the foremost advocate among the French economists of the double standard, and pits himself especially against M. Chevalier. M. Cernuschi still rests on the idea that the depression of silver has been caused by hostile legislation, and not by the increase in the product. The remedy he recommends is "universal bimetallism"—that all the monetary laws passed since 1871 should be repealed, and silver be again placed side by side with gold in the standard and in circulation.

—The Philadelphia bank statement of averages for the past week, as compared with that of the previous week, shows a decrease in specie of $23,389, in reserve of $165,343, in national bank notes of $230,857, in due to banks of $7,591, and in circulation of $35,491. The loans increased $148,624, the amount due from banks $285,949, and deposits $346,257. The manner of bank was quite large, the clearings showing an increase of $7,046,628 and the balances an increase of $603,766. Notwithstanding these differences, as compared with the previous week, are quite large, they portend no important change in the financial situation or the condition of the money market.

—It has just been decided by the Supreme Court of New York that the shares of banks, State or national, in New York, are to be assessed for State taxation on their market, not their par, value. The case was that of the Gallatin National Bank against the Commissioners of Taxes. The New York banks complain that business is so dull that they can not pay the heavy taxes they bore without inconvenience during the war. Efforts will be made during the coming session of Congress to have the national banks taxed on capital, surplus and deposits modified or partly remitted.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 22, 1876.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Gold	109¾	109¾	109	109¾	109	109¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	110	110	110	110	110	110
5-20's, 1865	106	106				
5-20's, 1865, new	106	106				
5-20's, 1867, registered	106	106				
5-20's, 1867	106	106				
5-20's, 1868, registered	106	106				
5-20's, 1868	106	106				
10-40's	103	103				
10-40's, registered	103	103				
Currency 6's	122	122				
New 4½ per cents	107	107				
New 5's 10-Year Reg	107	107				
Quicksilver	20	20				
Pacific Mail	33	33				
Panama	120	120				
Western Union	96	96				
Wells, Fargo & Co	105	105				
United States Express	45	45				
Adams Express	95	95				
Michigan Southern	87	87				
Illinois Central	97	97				
Cleve. and Pittsburgh	86	86				
Chicago and Rock Island	107	107				
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	130	130				
Chicago and Alton	90	90				
Do. preferred	110	110				
New York Central	127	127				
Hudson River	39	39				
Erie	19	19				
Do. preferred	36	36				
Michigan Central	93	93				
Panama	120	120				
Cleve. and Toledo	30	30				
Cleve. and Pitts	87	87				
Northwestern	39	39				
Do. preferred	70	70				
C., C., C. & I	20	20				
N. Y. Centralized	127	127				

The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bids.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	43		
Reading R. R.	19¾	20	
United Co's of N. J.	195		
Phila. and Erie R. R.	24		
Phila. Valley R. R.	50		
Central Transportation	39		

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 109¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Money closed easy at 2@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $12,000. Customs receipts $251,000. Clearings $25,000,000. Sterling dull at 481¼@484½.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 109¾, with sales in the interim at 109¾. Carrying rates 3, 2, 2½, 1½ and 1 per cent., and borrowing rates flat to 2 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull but steady. In railroad bonds there was a further improvement in prices this afternoon; Ohio and Mississippi seconds sold up to 46¾, Michigan Central sevens to 102, Ohio and Missis ippi consolidated to 81 and New Jersey Central convertible to 81; Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated sinking funds were steady at 56, and Chicago and Northwestern consolidated gold coupons at 56¾; sales of Chicago, Rock Island and Quincy sights were made at 116¾@116¾. State bonds quiet at nominal prices. Speculation at the Stock Exchange at the opening to-day was slightly more active and irregular than on the part of the bulls of yesterday. The cause for the change of front was the denial of the rumor current last evening that the railroad war was about to be settled. The decline in prices which followed the rush to sell caused from ½ to 1½ per cent., although later there was a partial recovery from the lowest point. The market continuing rather weak and unsettled. Coal stocks were unfavorably affected by the Delaware Lackawanna and Western coal sale this morning, which showed a decline on the October sale of the same company of 12½@62½ per ton. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined to 67¾; New Jersey Central fluctuated between 82¾ and 82¾ and closed at 82½; Lake Shore, by far the most active stock, declined from 58¾ to 57 and closed at a recovery of ⅝ per cent.; Michigan Central receded from 93¾ to 92¾, with closing transactions at a recovery of ¼ per cent. The Granger share were comparatively steady as was Western Union, while New York Central declined to 126¾. Pacific Railroad Company to-day decided to pay quarterly instead of semi annual dividends. The first of the quarterly dividends will be payable February 15, 1877. The prompt attendance of the men who attempted yesterday to put upon the market five consecutive days the Milwaukee and St. Paul, Prairie du Chien division, bonds, has apparently allayed the anxiety that may have existed regarding the presence in Wall street of those forged issues. The genuine bonds of the issue mentioned are seldom seen at the Stock Exchange, they having been issued about thirteen years ago. The counterfeit is now considered dangerous, the forged signatures having been poorly done. Transactions to day were at 101¾@102 for 7's, of which 6,400 were Erie, 59,400 Lake Shore, 5,000 Northwestern, 2,800 Pacific Lackawanna and Western, 10,000 Delaware, Jersey Central and 17,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

West. Union Tel...	72¾	Rock Island	98¾
Lackawanna	98¾	St. Paul	38¾
Do. preferred	117	Do. preferred	59¾
Pacific Mail	33¾	Toledo & Wabash	25
Mariposa	8	Do. preferred	45
Do preferred	20	Ft. Wayne	130
Adams Express	95	Terre Haute	10½
Wells-Fargo Exp	105	Do. preferred	25
American Express	61	Chicago & Alton	90
United States Ex	45	Do. preferred	110
New York Central	126¾	Ohio & Mississippi	19¾
Erie	19¾	Del. & Lack	98¾
Do. preferred	36	Marietta & P. Tel	15¾
Harlem	136	Missouri Pacific	97¾
Do. pref	140	Atlantic & P. pref	17¾
Michigan Central	93	Indiana Central	13
Panama	119	Burl'g'n & Quincy	118¾
Cleve. and Toledo	77½	Del. & Hudson	97¾
Cleve. and Pitts	87¾	Union Pac. stock	59¾
Northwestern	39¾	Central Pac. bonds	105¾
Do preferred	70¾	Union Pac. bonds	103¾
C., C. & I	20¾	Do. land grants	100¾
N. Y. Centralized	127	Do. S. F. bonds	99¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	117¾	10-40's, registered	114
5-20's, 1865	106¾	10-40's, coupons	114¾
5-20's, 1865, new	106¾	New 4½'s	107¾
5-20's, 1867	110¾	New 5's	110¾
5-20's, 1868	110¾	Currency 6's	122¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44¾	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, new	44¾	Missouri 6's	103
Virginia, new	30		

LONDON, November 22, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to New York is £ 53,000. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £141,000. Silver 54¾d per ounce. Consols 95 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103½; do 1867, 108¾; 10-40's 107¾; new 5's 106. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 9¾; do preferred 17.

PARIS, November 22.—Rentes 104 francs 70 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 22.—United States bonds—New 5's 101½.

NEW ORLEANS, November 22.—Gold 110¾@110¾. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 486¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 22, 1876.

A steady and moderately active feeling pervaded most branches of mercantile traffic to-day, although in no departments was any very large volumn of business done, and in some trade was decidedly dull. The market prices of nearly all the leading staples dealt in by our wholesale and commission houses are quite steady, and there are few variations of importance from our previous quotations. Grain is quiet, the only alteration being a slightly firmer feeling as to oats. Produce is also rather slow, with butter firmer and perhaps a little higher, while eggs are weak. In provisions there was a limited business with another decline in hams, while lard is again slightly advanced. Groceries are rather more active and a fair trade is done in the leading staples at generally unchanged prices, the only exception being a decline of ¼c in Valentia raisins. Dry goods are also increasing in activity and a moderate trade was done, with a few slight reductions on well known makes of sheetings, prints, ginghams and dress goods. Other lines of trade were steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,332	Apples, bbls	41
Corn, bus	800	Cheese, lbs	129
Wheat, bus	1,288	Butter, pkgs	20
Barley, bus	1,000	Hams, lbs	87
Rye, bus	400	Potatoes, bus	57
Oats, bus	2,000	Hay, bales	48

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,133	8,480	18,619
Apples, bbls	1,043	984	2,029
Cheese, lbs	957	1,021	1,978
Corn, bus	6,644	7,303	13,440
Oats, bus	5,042	6,069	11,111
Barley, bus	18,565	5,884	24,389
Rye, bus	1,629	2,554	4,177
Nuts, bus	17,949	1,750	25,699
Butter, pkgs	355	315	709
Bacon, lbs	1,226	201	1,707
Bacon, lbs	227	400	627
Potatoes, bus	8,834	3,346	12,18.
Hay, bales	2,053	1,000	2,953

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevators.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is still quiet, offerings being rather limited. Wheat is moving slowly, being held in the country above the prices which millers can pay at the present rates for flour. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red at $1 26@1 30 per bushel; amber $1 30@1 31; No. 2 red $1 24@1 25; rejected $1 10@1 15; No. 3 spring $1 20@1 22; No. 2 spring $1 24@1 25; prime white $1 30@1 31; choice do $1 32@1 33. Corn is still rather quiet, though there is a fair demand and firm feeling for old shelled. We quote shelled at 58@59c for prime yellow; 57@58c for mixed; 56@57c for prime white; 55@56c for high-mixed; 54@55c for low-mixed, and 53c nominal at 54@55c for prime yellow; 50@52c for mixed; new car lots, 48@50c per bushel; supply small and easy at 48@50c per bushel. Oats are firm and in some what higher under light receipts. We quote prime white at 37@38c per bushel; mixed 35@36c. Rye is in fair supply and quiet at 70@72c. Barley is in limited supply and rules rather easy with sales of 1 car choice spring at 85c; 1 do fine, 87½c. Peas 75@80c for good to prime spring; prime fall $1 10@1 15. Jobbing sales are made at the general advance.

FLOUR—Is firm and unchanged. Millers are disposed to ask higher prices on account of the proportionately higher prices for wheat and the warlike aspect of European affairs, but no quotable advance has been made as yet. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $6 50 @ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75@7 00; prime red wheat flour $6 25@6 50; choice do $6 00@6 25 per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota is quoted at $6 50@6 75; choice do $6 75@7 00; fancy St. Louis $ 50@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 50@6 75 barrel; rye $4 75@5 flour $4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—The supply is ample and the market is unchanged. We quote loose from wagon at $12 00@15 00 ₱ ton. Baled from first hands $11 00@13 00 to quantities and condition. From store the usual advance is obtained.

MILL FEED—In moderate supply. The rates current are unchanged at $16 00@17 00 ₱ ton for middlings, $20 00@22 00 seconds and ship stuffs $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts are not so large as last week, but the supply is ample and prices continue at their previous rates. We note sales in a jobbing way at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 28@30c ₱ lb.

BOARDS—The supply is light with an active demand and firm market. We quote at $1 30 @1 35 per hundred for mixed, with some quotations of choice at $2 00.

BROOM CORN—Supplies are liberal and the market is easy. Prices current are about the same as those ruling for some days past. We quote self-working hooked in fair demand at about 3½ per cent off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—The market is active on strictly choice grades out medium to good qualities are dull, fully 1c lower and unchanged now in improvement. Some sales of extra choice were reported at 32@33c, but the general market rates on standard qualities are quoted below. We quote prime 16@18c; choice solid packed roll 20@22c; choice do crock or roll 22@25c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is rather active and steady. We quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—The demand is not very active but prices are steady and the market shows no material change. We quote prime September Dairy new 12½@13c; fair to good do 11@12c; prime to choice Ohio flat 12½@13c. New York Goshen cheese 13@14c in round lots; 14½@15c in jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are coming in freely and the market is easy. Prices range at $4 00@ 10 00 ₱ barrel; $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—The supply is ample and steady. Prices range from $3 50@4 00 barrel invoiced, for common; $4 50@5 00 for extra choice.

FEATHERS—The supply is ample and the market is easy at unchanged prices. We quote dried spider upwards at 45@50c ₱ lb for prime and 40c for fancy; dried peaches 9@12c.

FRUIT—The market is rather weak, though values show no material alteration. Strictly fresh are quoted at 25@30c ₱ dozen; pickled are in large supply and quoted at 20@22c.

GRAPES—Choice offerings are steady at 40@50c in wholesale lots; lower quotations 30@40c.

HAMS—In full supply and fairly active demand. Quotations are as follows: Venison—saddles 16@18c per lb; do hams 18@20c per lb; whole dried 10@12c per lb; pickled, $6 00 per dozen. Pheasants $3 00 per dozen. Prairie fowl $6 50@7 00 per dozen pair.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 22@23c ₱ lb; domestic 20c ₱ lb.

NUTS—Are in good supply. We quote chestnuts at $3 25@3 50 ₱ bushel; walnuts 50c ₱ bushel; hickory nuts $1 00 ₱ bushel; shellbarks $1 25@1 50.

ONIONS—Are easy at $2 00@2 25 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The demand is moderately active and prices steady, with a good supply. We quote live chickens by the coop at 40@50c ₱ pair; dressed 13@14c ₱ lb. Live turkeys 75@ 85c each; dressed 16@18c ₱ lb. Live ducks $1 ₱ pair.

POTATOES—Receipts are still light and no business of importance is done in car lots on track. Business from store is steady and unchanged at $1 75@2 00 ₱ bushel for prime peachblows; lower grades 60@75c; Jersey sweets $4 50 @5 00; Baltimore $3 50@4 00, ₱ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16 @18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

The market in hog products is quiet with business limited as usual at this season of the year. We note a further reduction in hams and another fractional advance in lard. Receipts continue light.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 7½@8c ₱ lb; short rib sides 10@10½c; clear sides 10½@10¾c.

CURE AND CURED MEATS—Hams were easier at 14c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 13½@13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 14½c. *Beef tongues*, ₱ dozen, are quoted as follows: $5 50.

LARD—Is in fair demand and market higher. We quote refined lard in tierces 11¾c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12¾c ₱ lb; in buckets 12¾c ₱ lb; in 3-lb cadding 14c ₱ lb; in 5-lb cadding 14c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 14c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 14c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 13¾c ₱ lb. Leaf lard rules at 11½c in tierces.

LARD OIL—Is unchanged and quiet. We quote best make of extra at 85c per gallon; current make of extra 65@70c; No. 1 at 60c per gallon; No. 2 at 60c; miners' oil, white winter, 90@92c; yellow winter, 58@57c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $18 00@18 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, at 06¾@7c ₱ lb; country do 7¾@8c ₱ lb; rough 5½@6c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The local jobbing trade in staple groceries shows no decided change in either direction. The demand has improved somewhat since the opening of the week, and to-day a fair volume of business was done at unchanged rates. Coffees are steady for Rios, but mild grades are dull and unchanged. Sugars are quiet, but steady in first hands. Heavy standard and four-yard brown sheetings well sold up. Prints continue in limited demand. Cotton dress goods jobbing fairly. For clean dry goods dull.

Petroleum.

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CRUDE—The oil market to-day has advanced ½c per barrel—opening at $1 22½ bid for December, and April and May delivery closing at $1 30½. This advance is the effect of large shipments to refiners to supply the demand for refined oil for export. The total shipments from the river district yesterday were 32,981 barrels, which added to the shipments from the Upper district, estimated at 5,650 barrels, will make a total of 37,981 barrels. Union was in demand at 10c below Union-Shipment at Limited prices not obtainable, and in the state, and these prints, being the only unsold lots of this style of cloth, are selling at 8½c under the market rate for prints of a similar character, will undoubtedly command a very ready sale. Cotton goods always do go well, so it is easy to be prophetic in such a case. It is never only to be wished that all in the market might start everything else from the distress ng lethargy prevailing. Passaic cloths sold readily at 6½c.

We quote the following prices-current for the whole sale dry goods trade of this city:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Width.	P'c'e	Width.	P'c'e
Ascher A No. 1	36	8 Harrisburg	4-4 7
Penn Mills	36	8 Lonsdale	36 10
Eagle No. 1	36	8 Lacoma E	36 7
Western trade	36	7 Laconia B	36 7
Cabot	36	7½ Laconia O	40 8
Avondale	36	5½ Laconia	9-4 12
Conestoga	36	6½ Pequot	10-4 22
Conestoga	16-4	25 Waltham	40 11
Chippewa C	28	5 Lawrence L. L.	40 8

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Our Own	27	6 Lonsdale	36 10
Suffolk L	36	6½ Lonsdale Cam	36 10
Wamsutta	36	7½ Lonsdale Loom	36 8
Red Bank	36	7½ Bay Mill	36 11
Rochdale	36	8 Davol	36 11
Blackstone	36	8 Wamsutta	40 12
White Rock	36	10 Cabot	42 11
Pocahontas	36	9½ Pepperell	45 13
Pepperell	36	10 Pepperell	10-4 27

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	8½	Berkshire	8
Glasgow	8½	Eagle	7
Renfrew dress st'y	10½	Pinukett's	8

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Cochoco	6½	Spraguetown	6
Merrimac	6	American	6
Anchor	6	Allen	6
Oriental	6		

PRINTS.

Conestoga fa'cy	7	Oriental fancy	7
Hamilton fa'cy	7	Cocheco fancy	7
Garner fancy	6½	Hartel	7
Amoskeag fa'cy	7	Berlin solid	7
Richmond	7	Simpson's black	7
Merrimac	7	" fast black	7
American fancy	7	" mourning	7
Southbridge	6		

DELAINES AND WORSTED DRESS GOODS.

(Pacific and Manchester Mills.)

3-4 Poplin Luster	16½	3-4 Alpacas G'l	22
3-4 Alpaca Luster	20	6-4 Alpacas A	22
3-4 Corded Alpacas	18	6-4 Mad'r Cords	22
3-4 Pacific Twills	18	3-4 Pacific	20
3-4 Polo Cloth	20	6-4 Pacific	30
3-4 Arabians	22	6-4 L. D. W. Pop	32

CANTON FLANNELS—BROWN.

Hamilton R	8	Franklin A	9½
Hamilton	8	Nashua XX	12½
New Market O	8½	Nashua XXX	14
Arlington A	9½	Park River	12½

CANTON FLANNELS—BLEACHED.

Mass. R	9	Tremont Y	13½
Tremont P	10	Lawrence AX	14
Tremont A	12		

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	9 Thorndike	7-8 10
Conestoga A A	7-8	10 Portsmouth	7-8 10
Conestoga A	7-8	12 Pittsburgh	7-8 10
" gold m'd	14-4	15 Whittaker	7-8 9
" prem. A	4-4	18 Whittaker	4-4 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain	21	Colored carp't ch'n	21
Cott'n bat 10c	12½@16	Cotton twine	21

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, November 22.—The packers trade in domestic goods was light, but men's wear and woolens were rather more active. Cotton goods were dull and in first hands. Heavy standard and four-yard brown sheetings well sold up. Prints continue in limited demand. Cotton dress goods jobbing fairly. For clean dry goods dull.

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Western trade	36	7 Laconia B	36 7
Cabot	36	7½ Laconia O	40 8
Avondale	36	5½ Laconia	9-4 12
Conestoga	36	6½ Pequot	10-4 22
Conestoga	16-4	25 Waltham	40 11
Chippewa C	28	5 Lawrence L. L.	40 8

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Red Bank	36	7½ Bay Mill	36 11
Rochdale	36	8 Davol	36 11
Blackstone	36	8 Wamsutta	40 12
White Rock	36	10 Cabot	42 11
Pocahontas	36	9½ Pepperell	45 13
Pepperell	36	10 Pepperell	10-4 27

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	8½	Berkshire	8
Glasgow	8½	Eagle	7
Renfrew dress st'y	10½	Pinukett's	8

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Cochoco	6½	Spraguetown	6
Merrimac	6	American	6
Anchor	6	Allen	6
Oriental	6		

PRINTS.

Conestoga fa'cy	7	Oriental fancy	7
Hamilton fa'cy	7	Cocheco fancy	7
Garner fancy	6½	Hartel	7
Amoskeag fa'cy	7	Berlin solid	7
Richmond	7	Simpson's black	7
Merrimac	7	" fast black	7
American fancy	7	" mourning	7
Southbridge	6		

DELAINES AND WORSTED DRESS GOODS.

(Pacific and Manchester Mills.)

3-4 Poplin Luster	16½	3-4 Alpacas G'l	22
3-4 Alpaca Luster	20	6-4 Alpacas A	22
3-4 Corded Alpacas	18	6-4 Mad'r Cords	22
3-4 Pacific Twills	18	3-4 Pacific	20
3-4 Polo Cloth	20	6-4 Pacific	30
3-4 Arabians	22	6-4 L. D. W. Pop	32

CANTON FLANNELS—BROWN.

Hamilton R	8	Franklin A	9½
Hamilton	8	Nashua XX	12½
New Market O	8½	Nashua XXX	14
Arlington A	9½	Park River	12½

CANTON FLANNELS—BLEACHED.

Mass. R	9	Tremont Y	13½
Tremont P	10	Lawrence AX	14
Tremont A	12		

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	9 Thorndike	7-8 10
Conestoga A A	7-8	10 Portsmouth	7-8 10
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" gold m'd	14-4	15 Whittaker	7-8 9
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" prem. A

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., PITTSBURGH, PA., November 22, 1876.

Time	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	Wind.—Dir.	Wind.—Miles per hour	Weather.
7 A. M.	29.86	44	67	W.	11	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.972	44	58	W.	14	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29.942	37	74	W.	10	Cloudy

Mean barometer.....29.93 Highest thermom..45
Mean thermom.....41 Lowest thermom..37
Rainfall.....

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
November 22, 1876, 10:45 P. M.

Cairo, Ill.—Ther. 52; cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. 34; N. W.; clear.
Davenport, Ia.—Ther. 31; W.; threatening.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 13; S.; clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ther. 31; S. W.; fair.
Keokuk, Ia.—Ther. 35; N. W.; cloudy.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Ther. 36; N. W.; cloudy.
Louisville.—Ther. 32; W.; cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 46; N. W.; cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 38; N. W.; fair.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 16; clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ther. 37; W.; cloudy.
Portland, Oregon.—Ther. 49; N. W.; it. rain.
Salt Lake City, T.—Ther. 32; N. W.; clear.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 56; clear.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 58; W.; clear.
Santa Fe, N. M.—Ther. 22; W.; fair.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 44; N.; it. rain.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 37; N. W.; clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 47; N. E.; clear.
Fort Gibson—Ther. 42; S.; cloudy.

First Church Sociable.

On account of failure to notice on Sabbath, the members of the First Presbyterian congregation are thus informed that the church sociable will be held this (Thursday) evening at the lecture room. Tea from six to eight o'clock.

Bill in Equity.

James Old the inventor and patentee of the check valve for oil wells filed a bill in equity yesterday in the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court, against the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Manufacturing Company for an injunction and damages for infringing his patent by making what is known as the Crocker valve.

Mr. Old proposes to proceed against all parties who will not respect his rights.

An Eminent Temperance Lecturer.

Francis Murphy, an eloquent orator and eminent worker in the temperance cause, will visit this city in a few days and, under the auspices of the Young Men's Temperance Society, deliver several lectures. His first lecture will be on Sabbath evening next, at a place to be hereafter announced. Mr. Murphy is spoken of as one of the most capable of reformed drinking men, and will no doubt attract large audiences.

A Tiff Tapped.

Yesterday afternoon Detective Scott, of Allegheny, arrested Lawrence Smich, who is charged with larceny on oath of Wm. McFadden, a clerk in the office of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal and Coke Company. The prosecutor alleges that some one entered the office, on Anderson street, Tuesday evening, and stole from the money drawer $7 90, and he has reasons to believe that the theft was consulted by Smich. A hearing will take place to-day.

Death From Poison.

August Temple, the German farmer on Troy Hill, in Shaler township, who, from the despondency caused by the injuries to himself and daughter from the accident which happened about a week ago, from his wagon falling over a bank in Allegheny, took a dose of paris-green last Friday night with the intention of committing suicide, died Tuesday night, after a lingering and painful illness since taking the fatal poison. His daughter is still in a critical condition from her injuries, and will scarcely recover.

Row at a Saloon.

About half-past nine Tuesday night a row occurred in the saloon of Fred. Ulmar, in the Third ward, Allegheny. It was originated by John G. Werntey and Raymond Schanler, who engaged in a pugilistic encounter until policemen put in an appearance. When attempting to effect their arrest, the officers were set upon by the saloon keeper and two others named Martin Meyer and Matthew Ayer, who shouted "kill them." fiscal upon their end, the parties who interfered were pulled in with the rest to the lockup, and yesterday morning they were fined five dollars and costs each by Mayor Phillips.

The Spread of Smallpox

It is stated on the authority of an Allegheny official that recently a death occurred from smallpox on Veto street, and that the bedding upon which the patient died was taken to an upholstery and sold. Shortly afterward the upholsterer took the disease and died, one of his lady customers carried the plague into her family, several members of which are now down with the dreadful disease, and a servant girl in this family, with infected clothing, went to another place, the result being that a third family is afflicted with the pestilence. This will serve to show how the disease is spread. The person who took the infected bedding to the upholstery should be severely dealt with.

The Revival Meetings

The meetings at Fourth avenue church continue with increasing interest. The Evangelist had for his subject last evening "Heaven." He, unlike many when preaching on this subject, clothed the sublimest truths in the simplest language, and without drawing on his imagination made use of every fact for some practical purpose. The sermon had its effect and many eyes were bathed in tears as he wove his own experience into a theme whose highest happiness is spoken of in Bible history. The Bible Readings are highly appreciated, judging from the large numbers that attend. To-day the subject is Gethsemane. Special services for young men this evening. All are invited.

Sunday School Entertainment.

Entertainments for the benefit of the Sunday school connected with the Sixth Presbyterian church, corner of Townsend and Franklin streets, will be given this evening and to-morrow evening in the lecture room of the church by the children of the Sunday school under the direction of Mr. Robert Alexander. The entertainments will consist of music, tableaux, statuary, etc. Mr. Alexander is a gentleman of taste and of experience in such entertainments, and will furnish a good show. The people of the church and neighborhood are invited to attend in force and give the children a good house. Admission 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance at 8 o'clock.

The Late W. G. McNeely.

The funeral of Mr. W. G. McNeely, who was killed by an accident at the Keystone Bridge Works, will take place this afternoon at two o'clock, from the Butler street M. E. Church, Lawrenceville. Robinson Lodge, No. 23, A. O. U. W., of which the deceased was lately the presiding officer, will be in attendance.

The deceased was converted and joined the church during the revival at the Butler street M. E. Church, a few weeks since, under the ministrations of Mrs. VanCott. The soundness of his conversion was attested by his triumphant death. He recovered consciousness after the fall, and lingered until next morning, during which time he gave evidences of his perfect peace and faith in Christ.

Bad Condition of the Sidewalks.

The condition of the sidewalks of the city, especially in the business portion, never was worse than at present, attention being paid to the matter by but few dwellers and occupants of the stores. The Mayor might do great good by instructing the police to enforce the ordinance, which reads as follows: "Every person who shall inhabit the front shop, house or building adjoining to or fronting on any paved footway in the city of Pittsburgh, shall cause the footway in front of the lot so occupied to be swept and cleaned at least twice each week—on Wednesdays and Saturdays in each week—before nine o'clock in the morning, and shall keep up gratings or water table open and clean, and, when snow shall fall, shall remove the same within twelve hours after the same shall cease to fall. Any person who shall neglect to comply with the provisions hereof shall forfeit for each offense the sum of two dollars."

Wilkins Township Division.

Another petition has been filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions asking for the division of Wilkins township. The lines set forth in the petition, for the new township, are those which formerly marked the Thirty-seventh ward. The Court has appointed Dr. J. B. Stilley (county Surveyor), R. R. P. McCall and Cornelius Scully as commissioners to view the lines and report upon the propriety of granting the petition. The vote taken on the 7th instant, was upon the question of dividing the township at Braddock's borough. A majority voted against this, as it would cut the rural portion of the township in two, and confer no substantial advantages on the populous district now seeking separation. A report was made in favor of a division by the lines now asked for, or nearly so, but it was set aside by the court on account of a technical error. Then the larger division was asked for, and voted down. Now the original petitioners simply renew their application, and if a favorable report is had it is not doubted that the division will carry. There are several very weighty reasons why it should, and no good reason why it should not. The commissioners will meet at Brushton station, on Thursday, the 30th instant, for the purposes of their appointment. As that is Thanksgiving day, they will probably do nothing more than to organize and adjourn to some subsequent day.

BETWEEN five and six o'clock last evening a slight fire occurred at a house on Scott street, owned by Mr. John McKee. No damage was done and the services of the department were not needed.

RIOT IN ALLEGHENY.

Six Men Engage in a Fight and Stone the Police for Interfering

Between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock last night a lot of roughs congregated at Snyder's saloon, on Cedar avenue, Allegheny. It was not long until they had started a fight, when the proprietor and several of his friends compelled the belligerents to leave the saloon. After they had reached the sidewalk hostilities were renewed, and the battle raged fiercely for several minutes, when Lieutenant Jerry Smith and Officer Hall came up on the scene and attempted to arrest the ruffians. Thereupon the nature of the fray was changed somewhat—that is, it became a little more promiscuous—the roughs commencing an indiscriminate war on the officers and spectators. Several stones were thrown during the melee, and the two officers were roughly handled until assistance arrived, when the offenders were arrested and taken to the lock-up. The ringleader in the riot gave his name as Daly. The others, four in number, gave the names of Smith, Jones, Brown and Thompson.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Meeting of the Executive Committee—The Coming Concert.

The Executive Committee of the Humane Society met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Colton in the chair.

Superintendent Street reported the work of the past week, showing a number of cases attended to.

Mr. Ritenour, from the committee appointed to arrange for the concert for the benefit of the society, reported everything in readiness so far as the society is concerned. The Academy of Music has been engaged, and the concert will take place on Thursday evening, December 7th. The Allegheny Quartette Club, who have the matter in charge, and the Christ Church choir will take part. An excellent entertainment may be looked for. The tickets are now ready and can be had of the members of the society, and at Hamilton's music store, Fifth avenue.

After the transaction of business not of public interest, adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew, and Justices Sharswood, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.

Two or three cases on the Crawford list were heard, and the court adjourned for consultation. This is the last week of the session.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of Graham vs. Mercur, before reported, is still on trial.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The contested will case of John F. McDonald *et al.* vs. James Grubbs *et al.*, is still on trial before Judge Collier.

Couch, Casey & Morris vs. Henry Omsler, garnishee. Verdict for defendant.

Henry Omsler vs. Couch, Casey & Morris. Verdict for plaintiff.

Long vs. Schoonmaker; action on a note. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Perry vs. Moeck; Snyder vs. Wilson, *et al*; Frederick vs. Wangoerd; Ferguson vs. Patterson (2); Donnelly vs. Cook & Cook; Hanlon vs. Riggs; Barton vs. Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Passenger Railway Co.; Rhinardinger & Co. vs. Erdner; Krause vs. Beatty; Simpson vs. Horner vs. O'Neill; Fox vs. French; Bidwell & Co. vs. Finch & Co.; Bowles vs. Pilgram; Rafferty vs. Spear; Morange vs. Drum.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

Jacob Schaffner vs. the city of Pittsburgh. This case, which has been on trial for several days, was withdrawn and cause continued. The case will be submitted to the Board of Viewers, by agreement.

Jane M. Patterson vs. Henry Schafer; action for rent. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

City of Pittsburgh vs. King; Veim vs. Waldschmidt; Maple vs. Drew Bros; Brantley vs. Armstrong (3); Schaffer vs. same; Kircher vs. Ross; Faber vs. Brown; Dore vs. Brinton; Patrick vs. Jennings; Sarkey vs. Wessel; Kenny, guardian, vs. Cauley; Brown *et al.* vs. Walters, for use.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Ida Peterson, minor. Bond of guardian presented and approved.

Jos. Duncan, minor. Petition presented and W. H. Guy appointed guardian.

John S. Stewart, deceased. Administrators and guardian ordered to join in mortgage on certain real estate of decedent.

James Dunn, deceased. *In re* distribution of estate, argument of counsel was had.

John Clark Harper *et al.*, minors. Samuel B. Harper appointed guardian.

Anna Charlton Harper *et al.*, minors. Samuel B. Harper appointed guardian.

Nathaniel Sinton, deceased. Investment of moneys approved.

Estate of William Dunn. Report of Commissioners presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Legal Notes.

The Criminal Court will not be in session until Saturday. Monday next is fixed for the argument of the motion for a new trial in the case of Gibbons convicted of manslaughter in shooting Edger.

Phillip F. Schuman, of this city, yesterday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper.

Judge Ketchum will sit in the United States District Court to-morrow.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The largest audience of the week was gathered at the Opera House, last evening, to see the comedy-drama of "Self," with Mr. John E. Owens as *John Unit*. This is one of the most delightful plays in his repertoire, and no one can fail to enjoy it. The action is rather quiet, but always full of interest. The comic and pathetic elements are neatly blended together in each act. Mr. *John Unit* is a perfect picture of the worldly-wise, plain-spoken but kind-hearted capitalist, who has made his fortune by economy and foresight. His scene in the library in the third act was a wonderfully effective piece of acting, and the gem of the evening. Of course he was applauded, and to the echo.

Miss Minnette Thompson is well suited for the part of *Mary Apex*; in fact, the character fits her like a glove. She was honored by more than one call before the curtain.

Miss Kate Fletcher and the company generally did very well. A closer application to the study of their characters, however, have improved some of the personations. The scenery and stage furnishing was in excellent taste. The opening scene, "Ellwide & Promptcash" in a dry goods store, was new and very good indeed.

This evening Mr. Owens will appear as *Caleb Plummer*, in "Dot, or the Cricket on the Hearth," one of the best known and most admired characterizations. To-morrow evening he will play *Dr. Pangloss*, in "The Heir-at-Law," with Mr. Gotthold as *Zekiel Homespun*. At Saturday's matinee, "Dot" will be repeated.

Next Monday evening, Mr. Oliver Doud Byron, an old Pittsburgh favorite, will appear in his new play of "Hero." During his engagement a new domestic drama, "Plenty of Money," which has met with marked success in London, will be given for the first time here.

Library Hall.

The audiences at Library Hall to witness Miss Anna Dickinson's triumphs in her new vocation have increased nightly in numbers, so that the house last evening was comfortably filled. The play is pronounced by nearly every one a superior dramatic work—the best acting play of the day, in fact. While Miss Dickinson may be lacking in the finish as to details acquired only after long stage experience, no one can deny that she is capable of most satisfactorily filling the character of *Anne Boleyn*. Having created it herself, she starts off with the most thorough appreciation of its capabilities and requirements, and fills them almost completely.

The support of Messrs. Whiting, Pendleton and Waverly and Miss Varady is in the main satisfactory. Mr. Waverly especially showed much improvement last evening.

"A Crown of Thorns" will be repeated this evening, at Miss Dickinson's benefit to-morrow evening, and for the last time at Saturday's matinee.

Benefit of Messrs. Eilsler & Canning.

The liberal and enterprising managers of Library Hall, Messrs. Eilsler & Canning, are announced for a benefit on Saturday evening next. They certainly deserve a house full to overflowing, and it will no doubt prove to be a substantial and marked success. The charming Miss Effie Eilsler will on that occasion appear here for the last time for several weeks, as she starts on a starring tour through the West and South early in December. The play chosen is "Fanchon," in which Miss Effie will appear as *Fanchon*, and Mr. John Eilsler as *Father Barbeaud*, supported by the full company. Seats can now be obtained at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street, or at the Library Hall box-office.

Mrs. Chanfrau.

Mrs. Henrietta Chanfrau is to be the next star at Library Hall. She is accompanied by what is claimed to be the best dramatic organization outside of New York city, Mr. Frank Mordaunt being the leading man. C. W. Taylesure's new play, "Parted," is to be produced.

Larceny of a Suit of Clothes.

About twelve o'clock last night a boarder at the house of Mrs. Kappel, No. 142 Smithfield street, reported at the Central Station that his roommate had absconded, taking with him Mr. Allen's Sunday suit of clothes. The thief was a new boarder, last night being his first in the house.

A WILD bullock made his appearance in the city yesterday, dashing madly along Penn avenue and down Seventh street to the Allegheny wharf, where he knocked a steamboat captain endways, after which he scampered back to Duquesne Way and into a yard near Rhodes' brewery. Here he was lassoed and tied, and awaits the arrival of his owner. No one was badly injured by the animal, but a great many pedestrians nearly broke their necks in their efforts to give him a clear field.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Lowry fire plug has been adopted by the city of Providence, Rhode Island.

TEN chickens were stolen from Thomas B. Barnes, Esq., of the East End, on Tuesday.

THE Duquesne Greys will assemble at their armory at 7:30 this evening, in fatigue uniform, for battalion drill.

A sermon will be delivered this evening in the Eighteenth street M. E. Church, South Side, by Rev. Marcus Ormond. Subject: "The Bible in the Schools."

BURGLARS, after one o'clock yesterday morning broke into Garber's cigar store, on Madison avenue, Allegheny, and carried away a lot of cigars and tobacco.

WASH. STONING was yesterday held for a hearing by Alderman O'Donnell on a charge of larceny preferred by Wm. Colbert, who alleges that the accused stole five dollars from his trunk.

JAMES GALLAGHER was committed to jail on Tuesday by Deputy Mayor Martin, of the Thirty-sixth ward, to answer a charge of the larceny of a horse and wagon from John A. Graham.

HON. J. M. BENNETT, of Clarksburg, W. Va., last week sold to some Pittsburgh parties a tract of land in Calhoun and Gilmer counties in that State. The amount realized from the sale is $165,000.

THE door of the Culmer Spring Works, at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Liberty streets, was found open at two o'clock yesterday morning, and the door of No. 75 Wood street was also ajar at an unseasonable hour.

HON. E. S. N. MORGAN, of Lawrence county, who has served two terms in the House, and has been re-elected for a third term, passed through the city yesterday, on his way East. He is a candidate for Speaker.

DAVID HALLY was arrested last evening, in Allegheny, by Office McIntyre, for indecent conduct, and the Mayor gave him six months to the Workhouse. This is Holly's second offense in this line, and his second trip to Claremont.

A SET of harness and a working horse was stolen from the stable connected with Negley's coal works, at the south end of the Monongahela bridge, Tuesday night. The thief pried off the staple on the door and effected an entrance without very much trouble.

PETER HAMMILL had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy yesterday, charged with the larceny of a coat belonging to Mr. Fry, and there being no evidence to controvert the charge, the defendant was sent to jail in default of bail, to await trial at the December term of court.

THE Presbyterial Normal Class will meet in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, at 7½ P. M., Friday. Bible manners and customs will be discussed by Rev. C. S. Calhoun, of Christ M. E. Church, who has lately returned from an Oriental tour. Difficulties in teaching will be treated by Professor Daniels, of Allegheny.

ON Tuesday evening some parties gained access to Siebert's grocery store, Penn avenue, through a carriage house in the rear, and stole the contents of a till, amounting to $2 50. It is supposed the thieves were frightened away before making a thorough inspection, as the contents of another drawer, $8, were undisturbed.

TUESDAY afternoon, about two o'clock a party named Wm. Wallace stole a glass sample case from the store of Otto Eilenberger, who keeps a cigar store, near the junction of Pennavenue and Butler street. Said case contained sixteen plugs of tobacco valued at $8 60. Wallace, who resides in Shaler township, was arrested and committed.

THE Rev. D. Murray, of Pittsburgh, will delight the Sharpsburg people this (Thursday) evening by his lecture on "Shakspeare." It is an admirable entertainment in itself, but the choir of Grace Methodist Church will add to the interest by rendering Handel's "Grand Hallelujah Chorus" and other pieces. There ought to be a crowded house.

AN information has been made before Mayor Phillips, charging Joseph and George Trexler, a couple of youths living at 127 Carpenter alley, with incorigibility. The charge is brought by the boys' grandmother and aunt, who allege that they render their widowed mother's life almost miserable by their cruelty and bad conduct towards her. The boys will probably be sent to the Reform School.

A FEW minutes before five o'clock Tuesday morning the Haverille store took fire and was burned to the ground. Loss about five hundred dollars, upon which there is no insurance. The fire was probably the result of carelessness on the part of some one. While the building was burning the steamer Coal Hill and tow, bound up, was laid on the old dam. With the assistance of the Coal Bluff she got off at half-past seven with little or no damage.

H. BURR and John Tarr are charged before Squire Edgar, of Allegheny, with misdemeanor under the boarding-house act, on information of Mrs. Mary Rooney, who alleges that Burr left her place a week ago, owing her $7 50 on board bill. Sunday night, after dark, he returned, and by the aid of Tarr, who stood outside the window, he got his trunk outside the room and van ished with it. Warrants were issued.

BARTHOLOMEW CROTY applied yesterday to Clerk McGonnigle, of the Allegheny Poor Board, for assistance to enable him to reach his home, at Lawrence, Mass. He had been in the West, where he was prostrated with fever and white swelling. He was furnished transportation to Greensburg, whence it is expected he will be sent to the next county, and in this way he hopes to reach his family.

MARY F. GILMORE, a young women of East Liverpool, Ohio, was sent to the insane department of the Allegheny Poor House by Clerk McGonnigle, she having lost her reason under the following circumstances: A few weeks ago a burglar broke into the house where she was employed, and herself and her mistress descended to the cellar and boldly commenced to search for him. While groping around she happened to put her hand on him where he had hidden. The shock was so great that it dethroned her reason.

REV. DR. J. H. VINCENT, editor of the *Berean Lesson Leaves*, will deliver a lecture in the First Presbyterian Church, Ridge street, Allegheny, (Rev. Dr. Swift's,) to morrow evening. Subject—"That Boy." Dr. Vincent is regarded by all denominations of the Christian Church as one of the leading minds of the age in the teaching of the young. Every parent and Sabbath school worker, likewise every Sabbath school scholar, should hear this lecture. It is a subject which deeply interests all, and good judges that have read it pronounce it an exceedingly good one. The proceeds to be given to Pleasant Valley Mission School.

MR. JOHN HIBERGER, of Harrison City, Westmoreland county, met with a painful accident Tuesday evening, at Grapeville Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was riding a horse near the station when a train came along and frightened the animal, which became unmanagable and finally threw the rider off. His foot caught in the stirrup and he was dragged a distance of about a quarter of a mile before he became loosed. His head was bumped on the ground all the way, and when picked up was found to be badly stunned, and cuts and bruises on the head and shoulders.

ARTHUR GOODWIN was committed for trial yesterday by Mayor McCarthy to answer the charge of larceny of a watch of a locomotive Spring, Officer D. Motts prosecutor. The spring was taken from the shop track of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the evening of November 13th, and some time later, according to the deposition of Officer Motts, he arrested Goodwin, walking along Fountain street, with the article on his shoulder. He told the officer he had taken it from the yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and that a companion was to have secured the other half of the spring, but thought he saw some one approaching as he was about to take it, and fled. The next day the authorities of the railroad came down to the Mayor's office to report the loss and found the spring.

COLD, piercing winds and driving rains seldom fail to bring on a cough, cold or horseness at this season, and Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup should be kept in every house. For sale by all druggists.

Wanted,

second hand furniture of all kinds at 143 Federal street, Allegheny.

Good Bread.

Our Eclipse and Bayard brands of flour are the best in this market for the money. These flours will make large white loaves of bread that will not dry out. Ask your grocer for it.

MTH MARSHALL, KENNEDYS & Co.

Obtained All the Honors.

All the honors attainable at the Centennial were awarded to the new "Automatic" sewing machine of the Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 6 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

MTH

The Turkish Bath.

We are pleased to know that the Turkish Bath, at 80 Diamond street, is becoming so popular that it frequently has all the baths it can accommodate. Citizens of our smoky city *need* to patronize an establishment of this kind and they are disposed to do it. Separate hours for ladies and gentlemen.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dinner.

A first-class dinner, consisting of the best the market affords, and served in the best style, can be procured at William Lenz's, No. 22 Diamond street.

TUTHS.

W. J. France's

unequaled home-made mince meat at No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

TTHS

Fresh Shell Oysters

served in every style, and warranted to give satisfaction, at William Lenz's, successor to P. Schlidecker, No. 22 Diamond street.

TUTHS.

Weddings and Parties

supplied with all the delicacies in confections, cakes, creams, &c., at William Lenz's, successor to P. Schlidecker, No. 22 Diamond street.

TTHS.

Mr. Robert E. Carr has been chosen President of the Kansas Pacific road in place of Adolphus Meier, resigned. Mr. Carr was formerly President, but resigned a few months since on account of ill health. Mr. John Mackenzie has been appointed Superintendent of Machinery, in place of L. D. Waugh, resigned. Mr. J. D. Odell has been appointed Superintendent of Kaw Valley division and Superintendent of Telegraph, in place of O. H. Dorrance, resigned.

THE NEW REBELLION

Tilden Selling State Cannon to Rebel Rifle Clubs

Wholesale Purchase of Arms by the "Shot-Gun" Democracy of South Carolina and Mississippi—Twenty Thousand Guns and Pistols Shipped South in the Past Three Months—The Secretary of Tilden's Executive Committee Engaged in the Business—Letters and Telegrams that Speak for Themselves.

Those of our readers who have been slow to realize the real aims of the ex-rebel Democrats of the South and their Northern allies will probably awake to a sense of the impending danger after reading the facts set forth below. It is no exaggeration to say that the Southern portion of the Democratic party is to-day as full of the spirit of rebellion as it was in 1861, and if it is not quite as ready to break out into open war against the nation, it is due to a wholesome remembrance of its punishment in the past, and the apprehension that a like chastening may await it in the future. The sale of arms and cannon to the rebel rifle clubs, which is described below, has been going on ever since the commencement of the canvass, and to add to the ignominy of the transaction, the Governor of this State and present "claimant" for the office of Chief Magistrate appears as the purveyor of field ordnance to the rebel artillery companies of Mississippi!

Since the close of the Presidential canvass, and when it became known that the election of Tilden depended upon the vote of the Southern States, the Democratic organs have unceasingly declared that the disputed States had undoubtedly elected the Tilden electoral ticket. Various instances have been cited in the *Times* illustrating the manner in which the election had been conducted in the South, but at the same time very few people up to-day of the extent to which the Southern Democracy had purchased arms and ammunition in this city alone for the purpose of maintaining the "solid South." It has been ascertained from no less responsible authority than the dealers in arms themselves that during the past three months fully twenty thousand stand of arms have been bought, paid for and shipped to the Southern States, the largest share going to South Carolina and Mississippi. The purchasers were generally merchants and banking houses, who acted as middlemen to rifle clubs and artillery companies, or purchased them, according to the demand, for sale in their local markets. Every extensive dealer in arms and ammunition in this city has done a good business in this way, a fact which all of them acknowledge, although few of the firms are willing to state the extent to which their sales have been carried. A member of a prominent firm on Broadway stated yesterday that there never had been so great a demand for small arms, such as pistols and revolvers, in the South as during the late Presidential canvass. In the State of South Carolina alone, his firm had disposed of 1,500 pistols and revolvers during the last two months previous to election, and the demand had been good from other Southern States, although not in such large proportion. An extensive dealer in fire-arms in Chambers street had in his done a good trade in shotguns in the Southern States during the entire fall. His customers had been merchants and dealers in hardware, who had bought these weapons in lots of from half a dozen to a dozen, in nearly every bill of goods purchased. A member of a firm in Maiden lane, while he was not willing to particularize, stated that he thought it was safe to say that from 10,000 to 20,000 stand of arms had been shipped to the South from this city during the three months previous to election, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition was also distributed throughout the South from Baltimore and other Southern cities, which had been purchased direct from the manufacturers. The trade of his firm in pistols had been unusually large, but he declined to make an estimate of the number of guns and other weapons his house had sold within the period named. A gentleman who is a member of a leading gun firm in this city who, to avoid notoriety, desired that his name be withheld, but who stands ready to support his assertions before the proper authorities, if necessary, corroborated the statement previously made, that fully 20,000 stand of arms had been shipped from this city to the South within the previous three months, and, to give color to his statements, submitted a number of telegrams and letters from the parties purchasing arms and ammunition from his house, of which a few of the choicest specimens are appended. The first one given, as will be seen from its perusal, is from the Democratic Executive Committee of Mason, Miss. Unfortunately the first letter, ordering the cannon mentioned, had been mislaid:

CHANCERY CLERK'S OFFICE, NOXUBEE COUNTY, MACON, MISS., Oct. 14, 1876.

DEAR SIR: Referring to invoice of cannon shipped to Mr. Hanenestein at this place for use of Democratic Executive Committee, I beg to hand you herein telegram from the Secretary of the National Democratic Executive Committee, giving price of same size and character of gun. The discrepancy in the prices is so very great that I have concluded to call your attention to the matter, in the hope of obtaining a rebate on your charges. (Your draft for amount of invoice was paid to-day.) If there is any "trade discount," and I presume there is, we want the benefit of it, and hope that we will not be considered unreasonable in asking it. I have inclosed your invoice to Mr. W. S. Andrews, Secretary National Democratic Executive Committee, requesting him to call on you, and if right and proper to be made, to obtain a reduction in the price charged us. Yours truly,

J. C. SCHWARTZ,
For Democratic Executive Committee.

The telegram referred to in the letter was sent at half rate by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and was as follows:

NEW YORK, October 6, 1876.

To Robert C. Patty, Macon, Miss.:

Brass six-pounder gun and limber costs one hundred and seventy-five; caisson and limber one hundred more.

W. S. ANDREWS, for Com.

It is a singular fact that the value of this six-pounder gun was fixed by a no less eminent authority than the Democratic Executive Committee of this city, appointed for Presidential honors. Some time during the early part of the Presidential canvass, according to the records in the Adjutant General's department at Albany, a six-pounder gun was sold for $175 by the Adjutant General, Franklin Townsend. The actual value of these guns is $425, and there can only be a difference between the actual and the fictitious values of six-pounder cannons—$350—but an attempt was made to browbeat honest men in the trade by alleging that the State could afford to dispose of six-pound brass cannon at one-third the price charged for the same article by reputable dealers. Thomas Andrews is a member of the notorious firm of Pelton & Andrews, and a personal tool of Tilden himself.

In replying to the letter, the dealer admitted that there was a sensible reduction in the price quoted and the price fixed by himself, but declined to make the reduction, as he said Mr. Andrews must have occupied some exceptional position under the State Government to be able to supply brass cannon at such ruinous rates; and further said that he would be glad to avail himself of the services of Mr. Andrews as a purchasing agent for his firm.

In Natchez, Mississippi, an artillery company was formed just previous to the election. That its object in organizing at such a time was a desire to be useful as well as ornamental is shown by the promptitude with which they placed in the hands of a hardware dealer in Natchez a commission to purchase for them a brass six-pounder cannon, with limber and carriage. The letter ordering the weapon is appended:

OFFICE OF J. C. SCHWARTZ,
No. 91 MAIN STREET,
NATCHEZ, MISS., October 14, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: I want a cannon for an artillery company in this place. They want a brass six-pounder, with limber and carriage. Brass cannot be had, bronze will do. They want it at as reasonable a figure as possible. If, therefore, you have, or could get for me such a gun, please write me, by return mail, what it will cost, what you will allow me, and what probable cost of transportation would be, and oblige Yours, J. C. SCHWARTZ,

Per J. Edward Schwartz.

After receiving the price stipulated by the dealer at which the gun could be had, Mr. Schwartz telegraphed on November 3d for the gun, and subsequently forwarded the following letter:

OFFICE OF J. C. SCHWARTZ, No. 91
MAIN STREET, NATCHEZ, MISS.,
November 5, 1876.

DEAR SIR: On the 30th inst. I telegraphed you for the gun about which we had been corresponding—that is, I arranged with a banking house here to notify you that a draft for $600 would be honored. As you specify in your letter "cash in New York," I telegraphed so that it would be sent forward immediately. Your answer this morning has been received. On this sale I suppose you will do as well as other houses in your line, all of whom offer me a trade discount of five per cent. Please remit me that amount. Be particular that the cannon is in perfect order, and that all the implements accompany.

Respectfully, J. C. SCHWARTZ.

In nearly every town in Mississippi artillery companies and rifle clubs have been established, and a large proportion of the arms furnished was shipped from this city. The foregoing correspondence is only a small sample of the extent to which the business of selling arms is carried on between New York and various towns in Mississippi, but a sufficient amount to fill an entire page of a newspaper could be obtained, if necessary to corroborate the statements here given. In South Carolina, rifle clubs are more in vogue, as being less expensive, and answering the purpose of terrifying the blacks equally as well as artillery. As an instance how the trade in arms and ammunition is flourishing in that State, the following telegrams are submitted in evidence:

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 27, 1876.

Send by Saturday's steamship sixty muskets, model forty-two, *with bayonets*, five short Enfield rifles; ten Spring field rifles; 1,000 Enfield cartridges.

S. B. MARSHALL & Co.

Before the order was filled, the exigencies of the case in Charleston increased, and the number of guns was largely swelled by means of the following telegram:

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 29, 1876.

By steamer, add eighty muskets, model forty-two; no bayonets. Can you execute?

S. B. MARSHALL & Co.

ANSWER.

The cash being immediately forthcoming, the order was duly executed. From Columbia, S. C., the following order was received:

COLUMBIA, September 28, 1876.

Ship us by express to Ridgeway, S. C., forty Roberts' breech-loading Enfield rifles, altered, $5; 1,000 metallic cartridges for same, $15.

R. S. DESPORTES & Co.

So uncertain are Democratic pledges, and "promises to pay" in the South, that in filling all orders the dealers in this city require ready cash or its equivalent, consequently the arms and ammunition ordered have generally been in small quantities, but as these orders have steadily rolled in for over three months, it does not require the skill of the *World* arithmetician to prove that the "chivalry" of the solid South is pretty well supplied with the means to terrify the colored people and peaceable white Republicans, many of whom have not the means wherewith to purchase arms and ammunition, or the inclination to fight.

MUDDLED MEXICO.

More Political Complications—An Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court Sets Up a Little Government of His Own—Dignitaries Imprisoned on Charges of Conspiracy—Railroads Seized by Revolutionists—Cheap Postage, etc., etc.

HAVANA, November 22.—A French steamer arrived from Vera Cruz brings the following intelligence:

CITY OF MEXICO, November 12.—The political situation has become much complicated. Ex-Chief Justice Iglesias has proclaimed himself provisional President of the Republic, and located his seat of government at Leon, in the State of Guanajuato, the Legislature and Governor of which sustain him. A portion of the procession escorting Iglesias to Leon attacked the American missionaries with the cry of "Death to Protestants!" The missionaries barricaded themselves in a house until the police rescued them. Two ex-judges of the Supreme Court and several deputies have joined Iglesias. He has established a regular cabinet, and appointed ministers of war, foreign relations, etc. Troops are marching upon Guanajuato, and the flight of Iglesias with his government is expected in a very short time. No other State has seconded Iglesias' movement in Guanajuato.

Lerdo De Tejada is receiving congratulatory dispatches and offers of support from all parts of the country.

Gomez Palacio, former Commissioner at Washington, and Alas and Ramirez, Judges of the Supreme Court, are in close imprisonment on a charge of conspiracy.

Four thousand Scotch took possession of Apizaco, where the Puebla Railroad branches off from the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railway, interrupting all travel and communication between those two cities. On the 12th advices reached Mexico that Apizaco had been evacuated by the revolutionists upon the approach of the Government troops. There was some fighting, but no particulars are yet received. It was hoped railway communications would be established by the 14th. Meantime a mail was established by private individuals, with postage rates at two dollars per ounce.

General Diaz continues to hold Oaxaca. Mr. Foster, United States Minister, has arrived at Mexico.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 22, 1876.

ANOTHER SALE OF COAL.

By order of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, 100,000 tons of Scranton coal were sold to-day at auction. Prices show a large falling off as compared with last month. Seventy-five hundred tons of steamboat brought $2 77½; 25,000 tons grate, $2 67½, and $2 47½; 40,000 tons egg, $2 65 and $2 72½; 35,000 tons stove, $3 52½ and $3 72½; 15,000 tons chestnut, $3 15 and $3 37½.

IN THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

to-day three games were played. Jacob Schaffer, who started out so well yesterday, defeating Maurice Daly, was defeated in turn this afternoon by Joseph Dion, score 300 to 115. This evening Daly defeated Garnier, who was only 186 when Daly closed the game. The third game was between Rudolph and Cyrille Dion. At the seventeenth inning the game stood Dion 160, Rudolph 101. On the twenty-first inning Rudolph stood at 168, and getting the balls together, ran the game out by an unfinished score of 134.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Rejected Suitor's Revenge.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.—Joseph B. Brown shot and killed Elma Jared, five miles from Keytesville, Missouri, night before last, then shot and killed himself. Brown was smitten with